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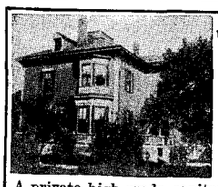

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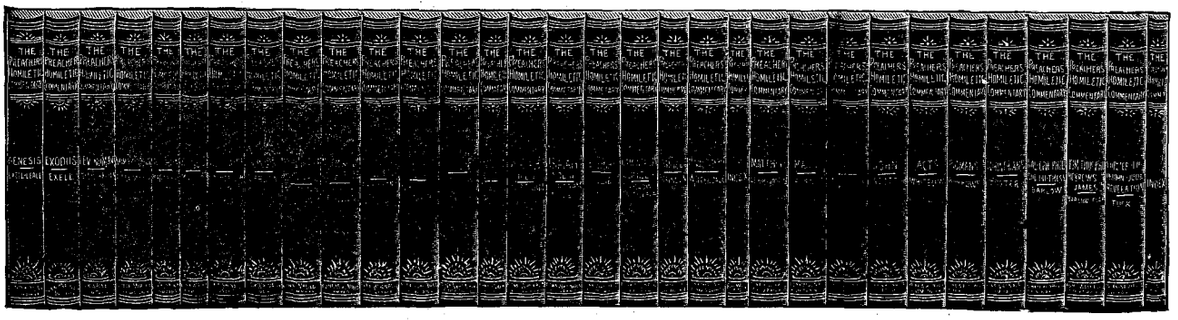

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TRYING TO "BURCHARDIZE" TAFT

OWING to the peculiar political atmosphere which at this season magnifies and distorts every incident relating to a Presidential candidate, the press have devoted much space to certain rather blunt phrases in Secretary Taft's Memorial-day speech in praise of General Ulysses S. Grant. Speaking at Grant's tomb, in the presence of members of the General's family and many of his old comrades-in-arms, Mr. Taft emphasized the dramatic contrast between the failure of his earlier life and his later splendid achievement as the greatest military hero of the Civil War. In drawing this contrast the speaker said in part: "In 1854 he resigned from the Army because he had to. He had yielded to the weakness of a taste for strong drink, and rather than be court-martialed he left the Army." Mr. Taft went on to say that during the seven years following his resignation Grant "overcame in a great measure his weakness for strong drink," but "he was so constituted that it seemed impossible for him to earn a livelihood even when he had given hostages to fortune in the shape of a wife and four children."

The contrasting sentences that followed showed him as the victorious commander of an army of a million men, his iron will equal to the strain of any responsibility—the man who had seemed too weak to grasp success for himself standing a tower of strength to his country in his country's need.

The factions which oppose Secretary Taft's candidacy were quick to seize upon the sentences referring to Grant's resignation from the Army after the Mexican War and his period of unsuccess in civil life, as an "attack" upon the memory of a national hero: G. A. R. veterans were quoted as "angrily indignant" or "pained beyond measure" over Mr. Taft's "unnecessary and cruel" references to the early life of their great leader; and the "third-term" advocates found another argument for the reelection of President Roosevelt. There were four reasons, they said, why Taft should not be nominated, namely: He has antagonized the Jewish voters by his visit to the Czar of Russia; he has incurred the hostility of the negroes by his attitude in the Brownsville affair; he is opposed by organized labor because of his strike-injunction record; and lastly, they say, he has estranged voters in the Grand Army of the Republic. Among his critics in the press, some question the Secretary's facts, others his good taste. Thus the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) remarks that "the assertion that Grant left the Army in 1854 to escape dismissal for drunkenness is probably incorrect, and, if correct, belongs in the class of facts that are offensively irrelevant." The Secretary's best friends, thinks the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), "must admit that he has been injudicious"; and it adds: "one can not afford to be injudicious when asking the people for the highest office in their gift." And the Milwaukee *Free Press*, another Republican paper, admits that the sentences in question were "not tactful, to say the least." Such Democratic papers as the St. Louis *Republic*, the Richmond *News Leader*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agree that Mr. Taft's Memorial-day "tactlessness" is not likely to be forgotten as the campaign progresses. The Indianapolis *News*, an independent paper, refers to the speech as an "amazing performance"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) finds it in "shockingly bad taste," and thinks that, like Burchard's fatal "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion," it may well make the Republican managers shiver. The same paper adds, however:

"No one can deny that there was this dark period in General Grant's career, any more than one can deny that everything in Taft's nature makes for plainness of speech. It was he who went South and told the Southern Republicans to their faces how they were held together only by the cohesive power of public office, and it was he who went to Ohio and properly described Boss Cox of Cincinnati, thus contributing to a Democratic victory in that State. If, as Presidential candidate, he is now silent about Cox and is quite willing to be nominated by delegates of Southern officeholders' conventions, this does not affect the truth of our statement that Mr. Taft is naturally one of the frankest and most outspoken of men. He is silent against his wish only when loyalty to his chief or the exigencies of public life demand it. At all other times he is willing to risk public criticism."

The papers that champion Mr. Taft in this matter, moreover, are more numerous than those that criticize; and, like the latter, their attitude seems to be very little governed by party considerations. Thus the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that no true admirer of General Grant can fail to recognize in the Secretary's words a high eulogium of the "hero whose greatest achievement was in conquering himself." The *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) characterizes the criticism directed against Mr. Taft as "about the most senseless thing that has occurred in American politics this year." And the New York *Mail* (Rep.) says:

"Neither General Grant's memory nor Mr. Taft's sense of fitness is on trial in the little flurry that has followed this incident. What is on trial is the fairness and manners of the newspapers of the country, and the ability of public sentiment to judge matters on their own merits and not as confused by a Presidential campaign. Those who have most busied themselves about the incident are not actuated by regard for Grant's fame, which is in no need of their espousal, nor by any preconceived standard of the limits to be observed in public eulogy. They are in a rather inglorious quest of political capital."

Among other Democratic papers which discount the outcry over Mr. Taft's remarks are the Savannah *News*, the Brooklyn *Citizen*, the New York *World*, and the New York *Times*. Says the latter paper: "We do not believe that the American people, or any

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considerable number of them, will see in Mr. Taft's remarks the slightest ground for seriously blaming him, or will ignore the obvious explanation of his motives." The Grand-Army members who found fault with Mr. Taft's address "will be regarded by most people as supersensitive," says the Detroit *Free Press;* and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) predicts that any attempt to make political capital out if it "will fail, as it deserves to fail." Another independent paper, the New York *Sun*, which is not likely to be suspected of a weakness for the Administration's candidate, says:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

SECRETARY TAFT AT THE AGE OF 15.

"We venture the opinion that if a political campaign were not now impending, and if the orator of Saturday last were not a leading candidate for exalted office, not only would these remarks of his have passed without adverse comment in any quarter, but they would actually have been applauded in the spirit and in the sense in which they were manifestly intended by Mr. Taft. It seems to us an insensate thing to understand them in the opposite sense, and an unfair proceeding to attempt to turn them to the Secretary's political disadvantage."

Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal* (Ind.) takes up the cudgels for both Mr. Taft and General Grant. We read:

"So far as this particular Grant incident is concerned, we are bound to remark that Mr. Taft told the truth, if rather roughly. And in these days the people don't object to men in public office telling the truth, even roughly.

"Truth is scarce and welcome.

"Unpleasant truths about a dead man in the presence of his own family, and inside of his own tomb, are a little out of place. Mr. Taft in his remarks was like the man who sat upon the stovepipe hat of the chief mourner at the funeral. However, he probably need not worry.

"As for General Grant himself, nobody can hurt him or his reputation.

"General Grant may have disappointed himself and his family for a few early years. His days ended in bitterness, unfortunately, but he never disappointed the American nation.

"When he began to fight for it he fought to the end, and he won. He won a great victory for the North, and he won as great a victory for the South, since he won continued brotherhood and continued unity for North and South. . . . .

"A crack that is big in a small china teacup isn't much of a crack in the Rocky Mountains. And Taft needn't worry himself much about having pointed out one or two of the teapot cracks in that rugged mountain, Ulysses S. Grant."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

SECRETARY TAFT AT THE AGE OF 8.

Taken the year Grant received Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Taft has stated through the Associated Press that he is "very much distrest" that any words of his should be construed as an attack upon General Grant's memory. He said in part:

"In my Memorial-day address I attributed his resignation from the Army in 1854 to his weakness for strong drink, because from Mr. Garland's 'Life of General Grant' and the evidence he cites and from other histories I supposed it was undoubtedly true.

"I referred to the matter only because it seemed to me that it was one of the great victories of his life that he subsequently overcame the weakness."

GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE

THE chief foe of arbitration now stands revealed, it appears, in no less formidable a shape than the German Empire. A year ago it was whispered about among the European press, and reported in our pages, that the efforts being made at The Hague for international arbitration and limitation of armaments were being blocked by von Bieberstein, the leading German delegate, and now this rumor is confirmed by two delegates to The Hague, who spoke at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference a few days ago. "Obligatory arbitration would have been adopted but for the determined opposition of Germany, the great military power of the world," said ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who represented China at the Conference, and Dr. James Brown Scott, who has been called "the brains of the American delegation," said the same thing. Simultaneously with these announcements comes the news that Germany has declined to conclude with the United States an arbitration treaty such as we have been negotiating with the other Powers. Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico, Portugal, Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark have entered into arbitration agreements with this country, but Germany declines. This attitude of Germany arouses interest in the motive. Is Germany contemplating some war that such a treaty would interfere with? The New York *Sun* does not accuse Germany of any such design, but takes this refusal as part of the settled policy that has made the Empire what it is to-day. The editorial practically says that Germany's causes in her great wars have not been such as an international court would be

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SECRETARY TAFT AT THE AGE OF 10.

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THE GREAT RENUNCIATION.

—Glackens in *Puck*.

TRYING TO SWITCH GRIPS.

Look out, William, or you won't have the right clothes when you get to Chicago.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

ASPECTS OF THE TAFT BOOM.

likely to approve. We read, in further explanation of her attitude:

"A good deal of surprize seems to have been caused on our side of the Atlantic by Germany's refusal to conclude with the United States an arbitration treaty similar to the conventions which we have lately agreed upon with Great Britain and other nations. At first sight, undoubtedly, the refusal is hard to reconcile with the repeated and emphatic proofs of Germany's desire to bring about the most cordial relations with the United States, but upon reflection it will be found in harmony not only with her opposition to the establishment of a Hague tribunal and her efforts to minimize its importance but also with her determination, which since 1870–71 has become fixt, never again to hamper by treaties her power to obtain and preserve what she believes to be her rights.

"The history of Germany has taught her that not until she had learned to rely upon herself alone was she able to satisfy the age-long and passionate craving for national unification. So long as a part of her children leaned on one foreign Power and the rest of them on another it was inevitable that German unity should be sacrificed.

"Each of the three steps by which German unity was attained was accomplished in the teeth of European public opinion and by exclusive reliance on native resources. The reincorporation of the Schleswig Holstein duchies was brought about in 1864 without the countenance of any outside state, and certainly would have been frustrated had Germany's claim been submitted to an international tribunal instead of to the arbitrament of the sword. Prussia's struggle with Austria in 1866, a struggle indispensable to the achievement of German unity, would never have taken place had the validity of the ostensible pretexts been referred to arbitration. The war of 1870 between the North German Confederation and France would never have occurred or would have been arrested quickly and would have had a very different outcome had a European Congress been invited to consider the questions nominally at issue. The seemingly headlong course pursued by Prussia at each of these fateful conjunctures would not have been justified by a European peace conference, but it was vindicated by the instinctive national resolve never again to miss an opportunity of establishing German unity.

"Is Germany's refusal to hamper by arbitration treaties her future power of enforcing what she believes to be her rights likely to prove a source of international peril? The question might be answered in the affirmative if she or the rulers who personify her spirit were as unscrupulous as Napoleon I. or as Napoleon III., or, we may add, as Warren Hastings. As a matter of fact, however, the German conscience is as clean, as alert, and as clear-sighted as is that of any other nation. As a rule the German Government in its controversies is compelled in its own interest to take good care to have the national conscience behind it. If Germany enters into a quarrel it will be one which her people think just and for which they will be willing to die by the hundred thousand, and it is in order that such sacrifices when they are needed may not be made in vain that her people are willing to bear for decade after decade the burden of military conscription and of a huge standing army. Their resolve is always to be prepared to make their conception of their rights prevail. That is why they will not trammel themselves by arbitration treaties, or disarm, wholly or even partially, in reliance on an international tribunal whose conscience may in Germany's opinion be no better than her own."

STARVING SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN NEW YORK

"WHEN children actually faint in the schools from lack of food, and teachers and charity-workers begin to forsake their moderate discussions of 'underfeeding' and malnutrition, to proclaim the presence of impending starvation, the city should not be slow to realize the nature of the facts that confront it," remarks the New York *Globe* in reviewing the somewhat sensational reports that school-children on New York's East Side were destitute and in some cases actually starving.

The situation is so grave that relief-committees are organizing to open free kitchens. One principal, according to the New York *Tribune*, testifies that he knows of twenty pupils, in his school alone, who have been coming to their studies without breakfast, and the same conditions are reported to be more or less prevalent throughout the district.

Miss Julia Richman, the school superintendent of the district affected, while acknowledging that there are many children on the East Side suffering from want of food, does not verify the more sensational reports of the press. Through an interview in the New York *Post* she says in part:

"A majority of the children in the public schools, insufficiently nourished, are not sick enough to faint. They are not so pitiably weak and wan that their condition can be detected readily. But

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they are not in a condition to come to school and study with better-fed children.

"For example, the incident which happened in my office yesterday, when a woman brought to me by a truant officer to explain why her daughter had been absent, fainted from hunger. That was sheer luck—a piece of stage-mechanism by the hand of fate—and, of course, it was described afterward very dramatically. But it was not a usual happening, such as some people might think. It was quite the reverse.

"There is trouble and hunger enough among the children down here, without exaggerating it. An officer of a bank in this district tells me that within the past few months $250,000 in small amounts has been withdrawn, obviously by people who have found it necessary to subsist on their savings. The hard times have indeed been hard for the East Side. Work is scarce and poverty on the increase.

"At first the comparatively poor could look after the very poor among their neighbors, and the outside world heard little of the pinching that was beginning to be felt. In a sixteen-family tenement, fifteen fairly well-off families could look after the one penniless group. But in time the comparatively poor began to reach the end of their resources, and the one very poor family in a tenement increased to maybe eight. Eight penniless families were too much of a drain on the other eight, so there was a limit to the assistance.

"Possibly that is one reason why the East Siders now are more ready to admit, some of them, that they do need help. A year ago, when the question of insufficiently fed children came up, many residents of the district scorned offers of help from outside as intrusions into their private affairs. It is true that the cases at that time were much overstated. Only since the hard times began has suffering been so wide-spread."

The New York *Times*, which believes that the present crisis "justifies a violation of all rules" in supplying relief, stops to point out certain dangers which might arise from indiscriminate and unorganized giving. We read:

"The distribution must not be continued longer than is absolutely necessary, and every effort must be made to prevent abuse of the offered charity. Its purpose is not to relieve parents of their legitimate responsibilities or to enable them to transfer to others household expenses which they can themselves meet. That effect the new beneficence will doubtless have in some measure, and that is why it is viewed with apprehension and disapprobation by the trained sociologists of the organized charities. Economically unsound as the measure doubtless is, it is the less of two evils, and resort to it is warranted by necessity. The children, too, can be trusted promptly to impress upon each other that it is not desirable to accept free food for any except the best of reasons. They have a savage frankness in the expression of their opinions, and no regard for 'feelings' will prevent them from inspiring a commendable desire for eating only at the parental table."

LAWYERS AGREEING TO DO RIGHT

THE proposition that the profession that lives by the administration of justice should itself be just strikes the newspapers as so novel an idea that they are all commenting on it; and many doubt if the idea is feasible. Some are hopeful, however. "I believe the day will come in this country," said Mr. Bryan to a recent gathering of lawyers in Chicago, "when we will not have so many men who will sell their souls to make grand larceny possible." And he went on to explain his meaning by saying:

"Perhaps some time it will not be less disgraceful for a lawyer to assist in a gigantic robbery than for a highwayman to go out and hold up a wayfarer. I know of a case recently in which they had to go to New York to get lawyers to represent the people, because all the lawyers available nearer at hand had been bought up."

The proposition referred to above is the suggestion made by a committee of the American Bar Association, headed by Judges Parker and Brewer, that candidates for admission to practise take an oath containing, among others, the following paragraphs:

"I will counsel and maintain only such actions, proceedings, and defenses as appear to me legally debatable and just, except the defense of a person charged with a public offense.

"I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided in me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law.

"I will abstain from all offensive personality, and advance no fact prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged.

"I will never reject, from any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any man's cause for lucre or malice."

The committee's report will be presented at the August meeting of the Association in Seattle.

It is doubted by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* if the adoption of such a code "will have any appreciable effect," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks "it wouldn't amount to anything at all," as "it would be needless for some, and useless for the rest." *The Inquirer* adds:

"The men who would live up to the code would do so anyhow, and the others would not by their subscription be restrained from disregarding it. But a well-considered and strictly executed set of rules whose infraction should involve disbarment would do a lot of good."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* says, on the other side:

"No doubt good would result from the adoption of such a code as will be submitted to the Seattle meeting. It would, of course, be violated by the same lawyers as now violate the unwritten rules, but the public, knowing the standard of conduct demanded of the bar, will be able to judge its members more intelligently."

The problem of the "shyster" is treated thus by the Columbia *State*:

"There seems to be little doubt that the sharper competition of life has driven into the professions many men that would in other times have sought the more congenial arena of the market-place or even of some shady vocation. The law, for instance, is infested to a dangerous degree, at least in some of the larger cities, with shysters and unscrupulous tricksters. These men will accept cases that they have to conduct without respect to law or the public good, to say nothing of morals and common decency. If they do not find a remunerative practise skulking about their doors, they will hunt it down, create litigation, and sow discord that they may reap iniquitous harvests of gain. These men are, of course, not representative, nor are they numerous; but they are far too numerous, and they besmirch their profession and constitute a peril to society. Medicine also knows its quacks and vile practitioners and humbugs; and theology knows its impostors.

"What is to be done? How are these men to be reached, who for generations have been accounted the sources of morality, of decency, of honesty, and of law? If the laws and customs of society, to which we look to protect us from other offenders, can not reach them, is it likely that codes of ethics and rules of professional conduct and etiquette will hold them in check?

"It would seem most unlikely."

The situation in the South is considered by the Charleston *News and Courier* in the following editorial:

"The standards of the legal profession have not been lowered in South Carolina and other Southern States as they have been elsewhere. Much of the traditional integrity of the bar survives with us. We have had misfortune and poverty, and they have at least checked the rank growth of a crop of legal pirates. But the South rapidly is taking on flesh, which is to say, wealth. In a material sense the South is even now in its infancy, and we may look for the development of rich communities during the approaching fifty years as they have been developed in the last fifty in the North. Therefore, it is right and expedient that Southern lawyers stop and take stock of what they have inherited, and the code which the American Bar Association has promulgated may serve them well as a text-book. Formerly, the shyster died for want of sustenance: now he must be plucked up and cast out, and the affirmative duty is upon those lawyers who cherish the good report of their calling to see that this is done."

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DISSATISFACTION WITH THE CURRENCY COMMISSION

THE body of Senators and Representatives who are charged with the duty of framing a plan for the reformation of our patchwork currency system have a splendid opportunity to confute their critics by bringing in a creditable scheme of reform, for the aforesaid critics are predicting that they will do just the opposite. "The appointments made to the Currency Commission dash the hope of anything profitable coming from that body," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), with little regard for the feelings of the statesmen concerned; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares the Commission is "packed in favor of a retention of the present irrational, unsatisfactory, and dangerous system," and its composition "is a complete triumph of the predatory interests of the country as against all other interests." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says similarly that "it represents a notable victory for the Aldrich cabal and the interests which stood behind it, and a notable defeat for the chambers of commerce, the banking organizations, and the believers in currency reform."

The members of the Commission are enumerated in the following paragraphs from the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), with descriptions under which their best friends might perhaps fail to recognize them. We read:

"What the country got was the law that already is a national scandal, and the Commission made up of these men:

"Aldrich, agent of Rockefeller; Allison, the Iowan fossil buried in antique ideas; Burrows, enemy of all reforms, especially those akin in any way to the ideals of Roosevelt; Hale, the mournful hater of anything west of New England; Teller, the silverite and rabid opponent of commercial paper as a basis for any money issue; Bailey, the big-brained Texan, over whose career, unfortunately, lies the trail of the Standard-Oil serpent too plainly to hope for strong antagonism to Wall Street; Daniel and Money, able and honest, but infants in finance; Knox, high-minded, patriotic, and independent, but, with Daniel, in a lonely minority, even if they were experts and, by temperament, crusaders. These men from the Senate.

"From the House—Vreeland, Overstreet, and Weeks, subservient tools of the interests that speak through Aldrich; Burgess, Smith, Bonynge, and Pujo, echoes, nullities, or unknowns; Burton, honest and patriotic, but deferential to wrong power at times; lastly, the one good hope, Padgett, of Tennessee, put on this Commission by mistake, student, patriot, and fighter, who will make trouble, if anybody will, because he will be the spokesman of legitimate commerce and industry.

A NEW COAT FOR UNCLE SAM.
– Bow in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

WHEN THE HERO MEDALS ARE GIVEN OUT.
The real champion of that eighteen-hour vigil must not be forgotten.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"But what could four or five men with right ideas do against the mass of this rump Commission? If the intent were to bring about hasty action, a minority report might be of service. But the aim is not what may appear on the surface. It is not to put the very men who rough-rode the latest, vicious first aid to injured Wall Street through Congress in a position to recommend something still worse.

"The Commission has been established solely for the purpose of side-tracking, delay, and deceit. Aldrich and Cannon named the members from among those who were for the rotten measure just adopted not by reason of party expediency, but because they believe that the gambler-swindlers, who, to them, constitute 'the great business interests,' can do no wrong.

"Therefore, these men were chosen to compose this Commission. Therefore, an insult unparalleled in parliamentary annals was given when the chairman and all the ablest members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency were deliberately omitted from a body which was made purely political, tho it should have been a non-political, non-partizan, business commission of experts.

"And the reason of it all is that this Commisison is intended not to accomplish, but to prevent, scientific currency reform."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) thinks the Commission "has not been created for the purpose of effecting a real reform," but is "a device for preventing reform instead of providing for it." If we are to have reform, therefore, "it must be through other influences." It continues:

"If any progress is to be made, there must be some organization formed to represent the other side of the issue. That may be represented in a feeble way in the Congressional Commission, but if so it is by a minority that will be helpless to accomplish anything more than to raise its voice in protest. It can have little influence upon the course of the inquiry or the character of the report. The reform sentiment must have an organization of its own which shall represent the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country and not the political or speculative interests, and it must utilize the knowledge and the judgment of the experts which Congress has determined to ignore. The sentiment of the country needs to be informed, enlightened, educated on this subject, in order that the issue may take distinct form, be clearly understood, and may appeal to the people. The opportunity is presented by what Congress had done and failed to do for a campaign of education which shall command attention. It is to be hoped that there is sufficient public spirit to set a propaganda of currency reform at work which shall result at no distant day in giving the

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United States a settled and permanent system, based upon sound principles and safe methods, which shall relieve the country from the violent ups and downs through which it has been forced to pass for forty years."

Considerable significance is seen by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) in the fact that Chairman Fowler, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, was left off the Monetary Commission. He "is being disciplined," says this paper, "because he opposed the decrees of the masters of Congress, and because he refused to assist their plans for forcing their currency nostrum upon the country." Further:

"Assurance has been given that actual reform will be provided by the new Monetary Commission. Confidence begotten by that assurance will be shaken when the public appreciates the fact that the interests which have been responsible for the disgraceful record upon the currency problem which has been achieved by Congress have perpetuated themselves in the Monetary Commission and are still relying upon arbitrary official power to handicap and obstruct the presentation of the cause of sound economic reform.

"What sort of currency reform can be expected from the Aldrich-Vreeland Commission? Will it be an Aldrich bill authorizing the permanent annexation of miscellaneous bonds to the currency system? Will it be a Vreeland bill, authorizing the issue of money by irresponsible banking associations? Or will it be a combination of both, terrified into shape by Cannon, of Danville? Whatever the report of this political Commission may be, it will have to meet another appearance of the Fowler bill on the floor of Congress. The campaign has really but just begun. The public has had only a first lesson in the currency problem. The facts are as important as those involved in the old discussion of the gold standard. They are as intimately related to the welfare of every man. Congressman Fowler is not likely to ignore the challenge of his opponents. The Aldrich-Vreeland Commission has not yet eliminated Mr. Fowler. It will yet be forced to face him with his principles and his facts."

BRYAN AND RYAN

WHILE Mr. Bryan was calling upon our legislators to insure publicity of campaign funds in future elections his leading newspaper opponent, the New York *World* (Dem.), turned its searchlight upon the past in a disconcerting effort to show that Thomas F. Ryan contributed $20,000 in 1904 to help elect Mr. Bryan to the United States Senate from Nebraska, thereby securing his support of Judge Parker for the Presidency. Whatever the success or failure of *The World's* effort from a political point of view, it has at least supplied unpartizan observers with one more argument for compulsory publicity for campaign contributions.

From Mr. Bryan it has drawn a denial and a challenge. "If Mr. Ryan contributed to the Nebraska campaign it was without my knowledge or consent," he affirms in a statement issued from Lincoln last week; and he adds that if *The World* will prove that such a contribution was made, "I shall see that the amount is returned to Mr. Ryan." He further answers: "As to the charge that my support of Judge Parker was purchased, I need only to say that I announced my support of Judge Parker immediately after the St. Louis Convention, and that support was open and unqualified from the convention until the polls closed."

On the other hand, State Chairman Thomas S. Allen, Mr. Bryan's brother-in-law, admits that he received from New York, through Thomas Taggart, the National Democratic Chairman, the sum of $15,000, which he turned over to Mayor James C. Dahlman, of Omaha, who was Democratic National Committeeman for Nebraska. Mr. Dahlman remembers this money, and says he used it to help elect George W. Berge, of Lincoln, as Governor—a fact which is received with surprize by Mr. Berge. Both Allen and Dahlman state that they had no dealings with Ryan in the matter, and they both assert that Mr. Bryan had no knowledge of the contribution. These are the facts as they can be gathered from the Lincoln dispatches. It will be seen that between these admissions and these denials there remains a "twilight zone" in which mystery and surmise may linger. In view of the fact that Nebraska had at the time a law demanding publicity in regard to such contributions many papers are asking how it happens that in this case the facts were concealed not only from the public, but from Mr. Bryan himself.

Even if the $15,000 or $20,000 was not a personal contribution from Mr. Ryan, but came from the general fund, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "as Ryan made up half of that fund the distinction may not be of such moment to others as it probably is to Bryan." On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) dismisses *The World's* story as "a mare's nest." Varying the figure, it characterizes this effort to discredit Mr. Bryan as the "dying gasp" of the anti-Bryan faction. It points out, moreover, that Mr. Roosevelt has made no offer to return to Mr. Harriman his famous $260,000 contribution to the Republican cause. Less indignant, but equally untroubled, is *The Observer* (Dem.), of Charlotte, N. C., which does not find *The World's* "rather strained inferences" at all convincing. It adds, however, by way of warning:

"The somewhat overcanny tho honest Nebraskan has himself largely to blame for such flings. It is to be hoped that he, a rich man and daily growing richer, will conduct himself with more financial propriety in the future than he has shown at times in the not distant past."

On the whole the topic has proved more inspiring to Mr. Bryan's critics than to his champions, and has afforded a specially fruitful text to the New York press. If the public is to derive any benefit from the incident, says *The World*, the sequel must be not restitution but publicity. The return of the money "would benefit nobody but Mr. Ryan, who does not need it." To quote further:

"If there had been a law in 1904 compelling publicity of campaign contributions Mr. Ryan would not have given this $20,000 to promote Mr. Bryan's Senatorial candidacy. Mr. Harriman, after a conference with the President, would not have raised $260,000 for the Roosevelt campaign fund. The two most distinguished men who have made a political specialty of denouncing 'malefactors of great wealth' could have carried on the work of denunciation in the assurance that they were under no obligations to the 'malefactors' whom they assailed. . . . . .

"Of more immediate importance, however, than the 1904 campaign fund is the 1908 campaign fund, concerning which even unofficial publicity would be better than none at all.

"How much have Mr. Bryan and his supporters spent to obtain for him the Democratic nomination for President?

"How much have Secretary Taft's managers spent to obtain for him the Republican nomination for President?

"We do not insinuate that any of these expenditures have been illegitimate; but under the practise of demanding instructed delegations the American people have a right to know how much ready money a man must have back of him before he can confidently aspire to a Presidential nomination."

Turning to the less general aspects of the case, *The World* asks "why this sudden sensitiveness in regard to Mr. Ryan?" It goes on to say:

"Mr. Bryan allowed the silver-mine owners to contribute $288,000 to his campaign fund in 1896, and there could be no more sordid purpose than that which prompted those contributions.

"Mr. Bryan allowed William A. Clark, of Montana, to contribute to his campaign fund, and there has been no more notorious corruptionist in American politics.

"Mr. Bryan gladly accepted political assistance from Richard Croker, and there is no great mystery as to where Mr. Croker got it.

"A candidate who could be grateful to Clark and Croker need not be overly squeamish about Ryan."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) suggests that in the cases of both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan "past errors are best atoned for by stout resolves." We read:

"Mr. Roosevelt's position is the reverse of Mr. Bryan's. Re-

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POSSIBILITIES OF A SUDDEN CHANGE OF DIET.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE SMALL THIS YEAR.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

CONCERNING CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

funding is impossible with him—the sum is too big—but his language about Mr. Harriman's undesirable citizenship and his incessant belaboring of the malefactors of great wealth show that quiet and acquiescence on his part are not to be secured by campaign contributions. It is a question for moralists whether a man who takes the money and then turns upon the giver and rends him is more deserving of the world's approval than he who keeps mum, but repays.

"In one respect Mr. Roosevelt has an immense advantage over Mr. Bryan. The enthusiasm for the President is so unquestioning that it condones, applauds even, what in another would be condemned. If Mr. Roosevelt should be detected in the act of secreting the Washington Monument in the White-House cellar, Oregon, Montana, Wisconsin, and probably Texas would unhesitatingly pronounce the deed the most exalted and inspiring achievement in American history; while if Mr. Bryan were caught playing baseball on Sunday his name would disappear from our day-to-day annals. . . . . .

"These old scandals must be painful to those they touch and smirch, so painful and embarrassing that we should suppose there would be an understanding and pledge all around that prompt publicity of name and sum be made the condition of accepting campaign funds this year. That is the only course consistent with prudence and morality."

Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"In the present campaign, if Bryan is again nominated, money will be spent in his interest. Tammany Hall alone will spend several hundred thousand dollars. Will Bryan be as discreetly and stubbornly ignorant concerning the sources of this money as he pretends he was in 1904 concerning money that went to Nebraska in his interest? As he sees the sign of flushness about his headquarters as he saw them in 1904, will he again scrupulously refrain from asking questions?"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) enlarges upon this idea and caps it with a challenge. Thus:

"If Mr. Bryan's political intimates concealed the Ryan gift from his knowledge in 1904, why may they not even now be taking money from Rockefeller and Harriman and even from Thomas F. Ryan without letting him know about it? There is only one way to guard against such a taint of the Bryan canvass, and that is for him to come out with a demand for complete publicity on the part of his campaign managers for all the contributions to his cause.

"If *The Commoner* will come out and tell who is authorized to receive gifts in his behalf, and promise that these gifts will be published and that no other contributions will be accepted by any one acting for him, he can protect himself from penury by reason of any obligation which he may feel to reimburse givers of tainted money."

Feeling that an act of injustice has been done Mr. Bryan by the way the incident has been presented in the press, Mr. William F. Sheehan, who was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1904, has written a letter in which he states that "whatever money was sent to the State of Nebraska was taken from the general fund of the committee, which money was made up of voluntary contributions from many persons." He adds that "there was not the slightest suggestion at the time from anybody" that Mr. Bryan had any knowledge on the subject, or that knowledge of the transaction was to be brought home to him.

CHEAP POSTAGE TO ENGLAND

ANYTHING that facilitates communication with another country helps the development of international friendship and aids in the spread of culture, observes the New York *Times* in commenting on the reduction of letter postage between America and England to two cents an ounce, which will take effect on October 1. The same paper predicts that the ocean mails between the two countries will more than double as a result, and most of our papers agree that the increase in correspondence will more than compensate in revenue for the reduction in rate. It is also expected that other countries will soon follow England's example. As the New York *Globe* remarks:

"It will cause the rest of Europe to take notice, and make it uneasy until the differential in favor of everything from a business letter up to a proposal of marriage enjoyed by Great Britain is made its own. Are there not multitudes of Italians, Hungarians, and Frenchmen in this country? Must they continue to pay five cents for a letter home and their relatives five cents for their replies, where Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen complete the circle for four cents?"

The London *Daily Mail* throws out a significant hint by expressing the hope that our Government will complete the reform by lowering the huge charges levied on parcels; and the New York *World* reminds our Post-office Department that "no arrangement

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with Great Britain is necessary to secure for the people of the United States cheaper domestic postage and a parcels-post service such as the rest of the civilized world already enjoy." The New York *Times*, quoted above, recommends the example of this postal reduction to the cable companies. It remarks:

"A cheaper rate for ocean cables is as much needed as cheaper international postage. We have no doubt that the profits of the companies would be largely increased if the prevailing cable rate were reduced one half. Quick and cheap communication is a growing necessity, and the telegraph companies should heed the example of the postal authorities."

Our papers seem disposed to give the credit for this reform to Postmaster-General Meyer, while in England the credit is accorded to Mr. John Henniker Heaton, "the Father of Imperial Penny Postage." But Mr. Heaton himself is quoted as saying: "I attribute our success not to my efforts, but to the influence of Ambassador Reid, Ambassador Bryce, Lord Blyth, and John Wanamaker."

OUTLOOK FOR THE COTTON CROP

BECAUSE cotton leads all crops in our export trade and brings back to this country more money than any other one commodity, interest in the government cotton reports is not confined to the "cotton belt." According to the first estimates for the year, as issued last week by the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the crop on May 25 was 9.2 per cent. better than that revealed on the same date a year ago, and the number of acres under cultivation had been increased by 21,000. While the increase in acreage is very slight—about one-tenth of one per cent.—it at least shows, as a number of papers point out, that the recent campaign for a 25-per-cent. reduction in acreage in order to increase the price of cotton did not make many converts among the planters.

The exact figures of the government report for 1908 are 32,081,000 acres, as against 32,060,000 acres last year, with 79.7 as an index of condition, as against 70.5 in 1907. While condition shows so marked an improvement over last year, it is still 2 or 3 points below the average for the last ten years. Independent estimates made by *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* and by *The Journal of Commerce* differ but slightly from the Government's figures, except that they both give a somewhat higher figure for the increase in acreage. Unofficial forecasts based on these various figures predict a crop for the year of from 10,300,000 to 12,500,000 bales. The most unfavorable feature of the government report, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, is the fact that "the condition is poorest in the largest producing States." Says *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, commenting upon the story told by the June estimates:

"The state of the goods market, present and prospective, and the situation as regards surplus stocks of raw material, are considerations appealing to the Southern farmer with added force year by year. These points have been uppermost in his mind the current spring. Over against the decreased consumption of cotton in the world in 1907–8, and the uncertain, if not unpromising, outlook for the immediate future in the goods trade, he has placed at the time of planting this spring the fact that not only has the American crop shown a considerable decrease in 1907, but that other sources of supply have contributed less liberally than in 1906–7. Striking a balance, he has found that notwithstanding the decreased consumption, the world's surplus stock of the raw material in sight and in mills is noticeably less now than it was a year ago, and that the deficiency is likely to be further increased before new supplies are at hand. Under the circumstances it is not surprizing that the tendency to add to the area under the staple, so apparent in the spring of 1907 and 1906, has not been wholly curbed this year, tho the lack of ready money or credit has, no doubt, been a setback."

An added interest is given to the cotton estimates this year by the cabled report from the International Congress of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, in session in Paris, to the effect that European cotton manufacturers are growing uneasy over their dependence upon America as the chief source of supply of the raw material. Says the Troy *Times* on this phase of the situation:

"This is no new question. For many years European manufacturers of cotton goods have cast about for new areas where they could find what they needed without being dependent on the United States. Some of the countries have colonial possessions in which it was believed cotton culture could be carried on successfully, and there has been progress in that direction. In Egypt, the Sudan, the African territories in French control, and India considerable cotton has been produced, and the output is of commercial value.

"But there can be no denying that little has been accomplished to affect the preeminence of America as a cotton country. Some of the more sanguine at the Paris gathering pinned strong hopes on what can be done in the localities mentioned, especially in Africa, where it was asserted that in ten years 10,000,000 bales could be produced. If the hope be realized, there will have to be extraordinarily rapid growth. At present the yield is only a fraction of that quantity. For the year 1907–8 the estimated world's yield of cotton was 15,200,000 bales, of which 12,500,000 bales were from the United States, 1,300,000 from the East Indies, and 1,400,000 from 'other countries,' including Egypt, the Sudan, and other districts in Africa. That is far short of the anticipated 10,000,000 from that quarter. Meanwhile the United States has more than held its own, in spite of the fact that prices have not always been satisfactory and in some parts of the South there has been organized effort to restrict production. . . . . .

"The world is coming to be a great consumer of cotton goods, and the commercial nations are realizing this. Hence the struggle to get the raw material. There is an especial lesson to the United States, because this country holds the key to the situation and bids fair to hold it indefinitely. We can easily produce the cotton, and other nations can not. Help is needed in the South, as was hinted at Paris, to carry on cotton cultivation more extensively. But mills are also needed there. We have the cotton and may get more when required. We should make more of the raw material into finished goods and do a far larger share of the world's business in cotton cloths."

It is estimated that the area of land available for cotton cultivation in the United States is sufficient to yield, under proper conditions, a yearly crop of 100,000,000 bales. But as the New York *Times* remarks, "this will never be realized so long as the 'big stick' overlooks the trust which advocates reducing acreage, plowing up planted fields to make the ticker talk the way they wish, and holding the crop when industry is hungry for the staple."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BY this time, we suppose, whenever Mr. Taft hears the train whistle he grabs his grip and starts for the depot.—*Houston Post.*

PITTSBURG's bank-wreckers were kind enough to leave for the receivers the safe and the key to the front door.—*Chicago News.*

"GIVE us rest and sunshine" is now the cry of the "Interests." But not, be it noted, the sunshine of publicity.—*New York American.*

"WHAT America needs is a quiet President," says Richard Croker, and a hopeful tremble is detected upon the closed eyelids of George B. Cortelyou.—*Richmond Times-Despatch.*

IF this big scientist, who ascribes the downfall of Greece and Rome to malaria, turns out to be correct, what in the world will the commencement orator of the future have to fall back on?—*Newark News.*

THE first "home-owned" automobile appeared on the streets of Humboldt, Tenn., the other day, and created a great deal of excitement. The fact that it is owned by the local undertaker may account for some of the excitement.—*Washington Post.*

GOVERNOR JOHNSON's friends say that he has won the athletic heart of the South by turning two double somersaults in diving into a swimming-pool. But Bryan has turned at least three on the question of government-ownership.—*New York Post.*

THE Socialists say they do not hope to elect their ticket for years to come, but they want the members of their party to stand stedfast and not try to get with the winning party. Are the Democrats striving to occupy the same high ground?—*Florida Times-Union.*

A SOCIETY made up of many of the wealthiest married women of Pittsburg offer a prize of $10,000 for the best name for their organization. While we have no use for the money, we suggest "Daughters of the Broadway Chorus."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

PORTENTOUS COURTESIES

THE concert of Europe is so precariously balanced that even an unusual display of friendship in one quarter is enough to cause alarm in another. When the lion and the bear became friends, says the old fable, the smaller animals were in a panic. So while the visit of the French President to London and the projected visit of King Edward to Russia call out the most kindly expressions from the French, British, and Russian press, the papers of the other countries are asking rather anxiously what is up. Mr. Fallières, the delightfully bourgeois President of the French Republic, has recently been visiting London, where he has been received with unprecedented enthusiasm by the representatives of the British Empire. And now it is announced that Edward VII. is to pay his respects to his imperial cousin (in the Shakespearean sense) Nicholas II. at St. Petersburg. The tongues of the European press are all wagging over this portentous manifestation of friendship among princes, to paraphrase the famous sentence of the Latin satirist. The London *Times*, of course, regards the English King's visit to Russia as an event of good omen. Accordingly this journal says of the St. Petersburg Government that "the remarkable change in a liberal direction that has taken place in the internal politics" of Russia "has removed a great obstacle to a true friendship" between that country and England. Hence the significance of King Edward's visit. Commenting upon this visit from a merely commercial point of view *The Statist* (London) declares that England, as well as Russia, has need of "repose" in order that "the great reforms" necessary for England in India, and Russia at home, may find "the time necessary for carrying them through." The Russian press express pleasure at the prospect of King Edward's arrival in Russia, and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) observes:

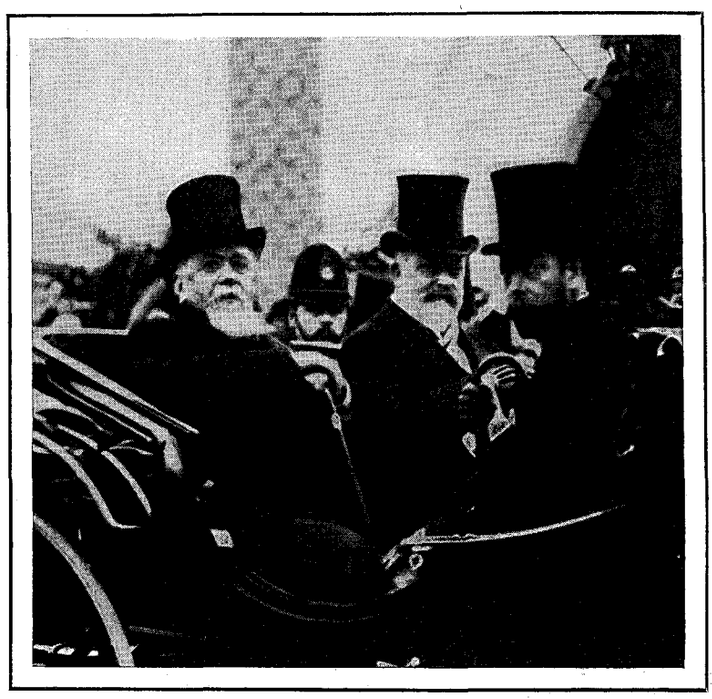
"We warmly welcome the impending arrival of the exalted guests. The meeting will afford a new link in the agreement between the largest naval and the largest territorial Power. Out of these links is being forged the chain which, by an historical misunderstanding, was severed and only now, at the dawn of the twentieth century, is beginning firmly to unite our common missions in Asia and the general interests of Europe, serving as a stanch guaranty of peace for all who sincerely follow peace."

The same tone of welcome runs through the comments of the *Russ*, the *Slovo*, and the *Retch*, all of St. Petersburg. The French newspapers greet the announcement that Nicholas II. and Edward VII. are to meet at Reval with enthusiasm, and the Paris *Temps* quotes with emphasis the saying of Gambetta: "So long as we have the support of Russia and England we shall be invincible." The article concludes:

"This vision of the future has become pacifically realized in the events of to-day. We hail with satisfaction this confirmation of a political program which from the significance it bears as a warlike measure carries with it the very strongest guaranty of peace."

A discordant note among these optimistic utterances of Russian, English, and French opinion comes from Germany. It would almost look as if the courtesies exchanged between the chief representatives of the English and German press, and the moderated tone of the Germanophobes of Great Britain, had amounted to nothing in the way of dissipating the clouds of international misunderstanding. The demon of distrust and jealousy appears to be still unexorcised. The newspapers of Germany seem to think that both Fallières and Edward are now in league with her enemies, and we read in the *Koelnische Zeitung*:

"We can not help believing that throughout the civilized world the visit of Mr. Fallières to London and of King Edward to St. Petersburg will be interpreted as a hostile demonstration toward Germany, and the conclusion will be arrived at that a new triple alliance has been made, and made as against Germany. . . . Let us keep our hands on the pommel of our sword and await with confidence in our lucky star the development of the political situation. May a happy destiny furnish to Germany men who shall be big enough to extricate her from her dilemma and restore to our country the prestige she enjoyed in the time of Prince Bismarck."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WHAT MAKES GERMANY UNEASY.

The President of France, the King of England, and the Prince of Wales at the Franco-British Exposition in London.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

"In the spring the young man's fancy," etc. He visits his old sweetheart of Hyde Park—but another's eye is on him.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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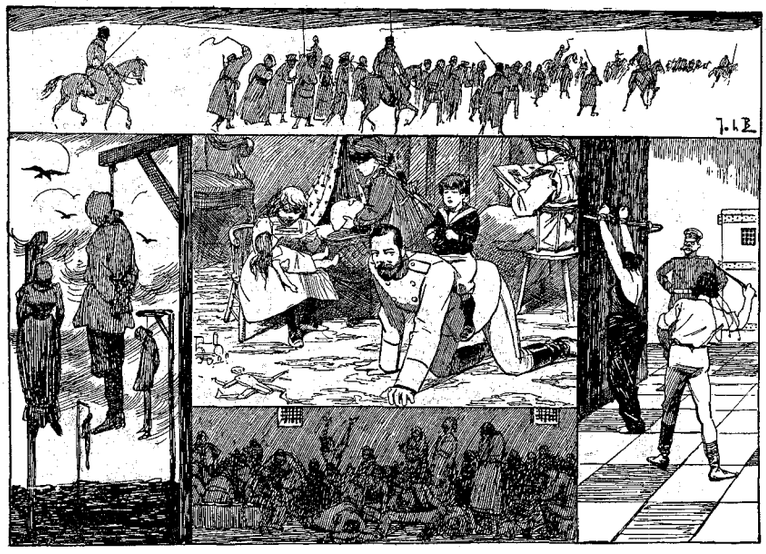
A DEFENSE OF NICHOLAS II.

ENOUGH has been written in detraction of Nicholas II. and his advisers to allow something to be said on the other side. People generally have a very false and imperfect idea of the genuine character of the Russian Government and its autocratic ruler, says Edouard Blanc in the *Correspondant* (Paris). They speak of Czarism as "a mysterious and odious power," such as it has long ceased to be. For if by Czarism we mean absolute autocracy, barbarous and at times tyrannical, we speak of something which at present has no existence, says this writer. "For the past fifty years, that is, since 1855, the date of Nicholas I.'s death, the different Russian sovereigns have always marched in the vanguard of progress." To quote Mr. Blanc's general statement as to the great advances Russia has made:



NICHOLAS II. AS FATHER TO HIS FAMILY AND—TO HIS PEOPLE!
—*Amsterdammer.*

"Since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 up to the ukases which have been published during the past few months we are compelled to acknowledge that the Russian autocracy has been an instrument of progress the most rapid and the most powerful which has operated in modern society. Japan alone, under a régime equally autocratic, has furnished an example of parallel progress. The system of summary decrees, swift and omnipotent, may not be the best for a people who stand at the head of human civilization, . . . but when a nation has to follow the example of other nations and to win a place among civilizations more advanced than its own, to imitate, altho it may improve inventions and industrial methods already existing, the autocratic régime is the most favorable of environments."

From these general statements Mr. Blanc comes down to details and eulogizes Nicholas II. as the wisest and most liberal of monarchs. In the first place he has established throughout the Empire liberty of conscience to Jews, Mohammedans, and Christians of all denominations. And it was he who inaugurated the day of peace conferences, of which our writer observes:

"The idea of universal arbitration, which should put an end to international squabbles, an idea which the boldest intellects had looked upon as in the highest degree utopian, or at least quite beyond discussion at this era, Nicholas II. had the honor of broaching, of introducing, and of risking in its advocacy his sovereign power over an important section of the habitable world. It was a master-stroke on the part of a young inexperienced sovereign, reigning over a people somewhat behind the rest of the world. In this matter he took the initiative before more experienced monarchs who might have been expected to anticipate him."

He has accorded to the Douma all the power he could possibly concede, we are told; but he has been "prudent as well as liberal." To quote further:

"In short, we should yield our admiration to Nicholas II. in that he has been able, without weakly capitulating to the revolutionary forces, to govern his people under the most difficult circumstances without sacrificing either his dignity or his prestige, without giving way before his foes, without tyranny or taking back the privileges he had once bestowed. This he has accomplished without caprice, without injustice, without vindictiveness. He has shown himself superior to all feelings of rancor or reprisal and has conceded to his adversaries the freest and justest political advantages they could claim. In the way he settled the agrarian question he has given something not only more, but something even better, than was demanded of him. It must also be added that he has struggled to keep intact the principle of imperial power, and thus to preserve the life of his country, for with the fall of the autocracy the destruction of the Russian nation by the breaking up of its essential elements would have inevitably followed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN SERENITY EXPLAINED

IT has seemed rather mysterious to some observers that Germany should sit quietly and see France make a virtual conquest of Morocco without a word of protest. Some of the more jingoistic German papers have raised an outcry over it, but the ones that are understood to voice official opinion have seemingly been perfectly content to see this new territory brought under the French flag. The reason is now given by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. If Germany threatened France, this paper argues, it would result in a coalition against Germany and a war that no German can possibly wish to see. This Hamburg journal regards the interests of Germany in Morocco as almost insignificant, and certainly not worth quarreling about. France has got the start in the commercial circles of that country and must be allowed to maintain it, altho she may not interfere with German enterprise. Thus we read:

"It is not to be expected that France should waive her claim to a predominant place in Morocco, and Germany will not force her to do so. Germany must expect in the future to see France exercising the chief influence there. Of course we hear it repeatedly said that France is trying to destroy German trade in those regions. We, however, consider this to be an exaggerated statement. Even if we admit that France has any such intention, Germany can easily prevent the accomplishment of any such scheme."

In any case Germany and France must not go to war over Morocco. In the words of this influential journal:

"We ought not to forget that whatever interests we have in Morocco we can not go to war with France on account of them. Such a war would necessarily result in a European coalition against Germany. Our adversaries have long waited for an opportunity to form such a coalition. There is not a statesman in Germany who would make our interests in Morocco the ground for an appeal to arms; no Reichstag would vote a war fund to be raised for the sake of fighting the French in Morocco; no German father would be ready cheerfully to send his son on a campaign in the defense of German interests there. . . . . .

"What would be likely to happen if we attempted to enter into a dispute with France on the subject of Morocco, and if France, supported by England, Spain, and Italy, should refuse to grant our demands? The result would necessarily be war. Would any one wish to prevent such a struggle by a second edition of the Algeciras Conference? May good fortune spare us such a thing as that! It would turn out ill for our prestige, considering the present grouping of the European Powers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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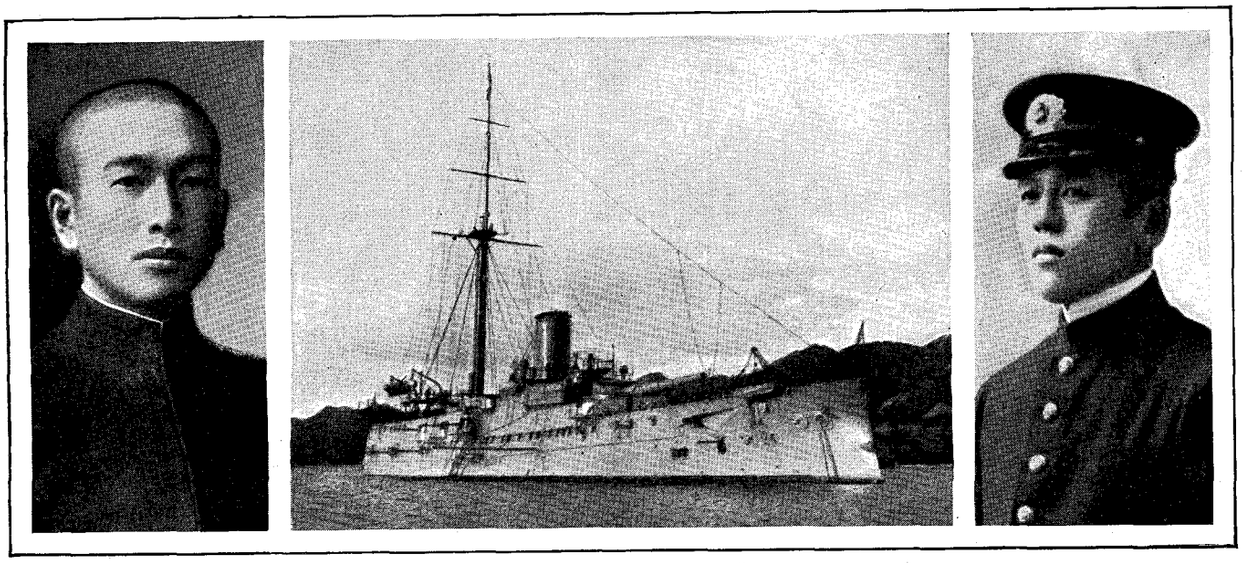


MIDSHIPMAN TAKEO URIU,
Eldest son of Admiral Uriu. Both his parents were educated in this country.

THE CRUISER "MATSUSHIMA,"
Sunk off the Pescadores, on April 30, by the explosion of the magazine, with the loss of 107 lives.

MIDSHIPMAN T. OYAMA,
Eldest son of Field Marshal Oyama.
His mother is a Vassar graduate.

THE ILL-FATED JAPANESE SCHOOL-SHIP AND TWO OF THE VICTIMS.

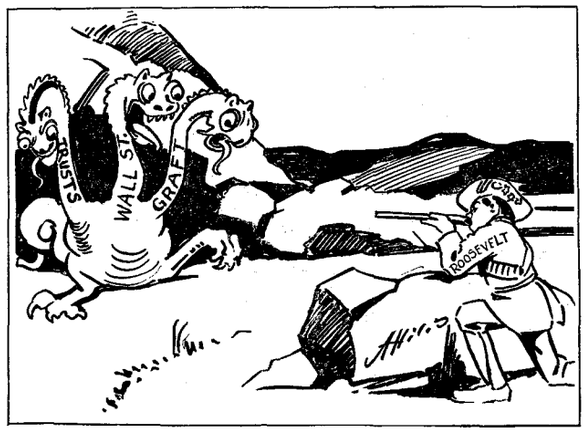
AMERICA'S NEED OF ADVERSITY

SWEET are the uses of adversity, says Shakespeare, and what the United States needs, observes the London *Saturday Review*, is a good dose of it. The writer of the editorial to which we refer is speaking of President Roosevelt's address to the Governors of the different States who recently assembled at Washington to discuss the conservation of national resources, which the President declared to be "in course of rapid exhaustion." *The Saturday Review* comments on this by saying that "President Roosevelt's passion for facing the music is so strong that sometimes he makes us believe that he invents the music. We know that expert who declares that the end of both coal and iron is in sight—we have had him in this country." But, this writer thinks, the pessimistic utterances of the President show a change in the popular character and mood of the United States. "The Americans are so naturally sanguine "that the gathering of the Governors at Washington "betokens a mental revolution," and "a deep and serious searching after the truth about the prospects of the nation." *The Saturday Review* thinks that the Chief Magistrate of the Union is exaggerating and his advice platitudinous. To quote:

"The President divides the natural resources of the United States into two classes—those which are, and those which are not, capable of renewal. Coal, oil, gas, iron, and metals obviously fall into the unrenewable class, and of these all that Mr. Roosevelt had to say was that 'they should be wisely used.' This is rather a bathos after the opening strain of national bankruptcy, and we are surprized that Mr. Roosevelt did not recommend the acquisition by the Federal Government of these wasting resources. 'The second class,' the renewable resources, 'could not only be used so as to leave them undiminished, but they could actually be improved by wise use. The soil, the forests, and the waterways came into this category.' This is hardly an original discovery, tho announced with all the pomp of a recondite truth. The systematic cutting of timber and planting of trees, irrigation and drainage, and canalization are the remedies which President Roosevelt recommends for the improvement of the renewable resources of his country; all of which is sound, if commonplace, advice. It certainly would be very important if it were possible to ascertain how much of this tale about the exhaustion of the resources of the United States is even approximately true; for if the Americans were to cease exporting wheat, steel, iron, and oil, the industrial and financial history of the world would be violently changed."

The Saturday Review thinks that Mr. Roosevelt missed the real point of the situation, which is moral rather than material. America, like apples and some grapes, requires a touch of frost to produce ripeness, and especially the frost of administrative, Federal supremacy, in the appointment of the judiciary. To quote the words of this journal:

"That a touch of adversity would improve the moral health of the citizens of the United States we need not conceal our opinion. It is little short of astonishing that an earnest and not unobservant statesman like Mr. Roosevelt should fail to perceive the absurdity of dwelling upon a physical danger of 'doubtful, distant date,' while he refuses and always has refused to propose what he must know to be the cure for the much more pressing moral danger. What the United States want, and must have, is the purification of the magistracy. The Supreme Court of the United States is comparable in learning and character with the House of Lords, or any other tribunal in the world—only it takes an unconscionable time for an American suitor to arrive at its door. But the corruption and cowardice of the inferior magistracy, and of the judges of first instance, are the source of all the evils in the United States. The



CAN HE HIT THEM ALL WITH ONE SHOT?
—*Pischietto* (Turin).

scandal does not spring from any double dose of original sin in the American nature, but simply from the fact that these judges are elected by popular suffrage. With the exception of the unpaid justices of the peace, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in recognition of their character and position, every judge in Great Britain and Ireland, down to the humblest police magistrate in the

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provinces. is appointed for life, is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and is only removable by the Crown for grave misconduct. The American judges, except those of the Supreme Court, are not only inadequately paid, but are dependent for their small stipends on the very persons upon whom their duty is to execute justice. We doubt whether the citizens of this country appreciate the value of a pure and firm administration of the law, because they have been accustomed to it for so long."

PROGRESS OF THE BLACK MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

ONE of the most remarkable things in the history of the human race is the advance in civilization made in the last fifty years by the African aborigines, declares Sir Godfrey Y. Layden in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). Sir Godfrey is an experienced Africander, at present a resident of Johannesburg, and has spent many years in the service of the British Government in Africa. He knows well the theme on which he speaks, and proves that if the Ethiopian can not change his skin he can radically improve his manners and customs. When Africa was first opened to the white man, the Bushmen lived in caves. There were a few nomadic tribes, but the majority of the African people were "found to be living closely packed together in a raw or savage state." Polygamy, murder, and robbery were considered normal conditions of life. Trade was unknown, there was no systematic cultivation of the ground, and what religion prevailed was cruel and oppressive. The establishment of magistrates and the work of missionaries brought about the first steps toward civilization. The dawn of enlightenment came to these naked barbarians through external agencies, principally "through the influence of magistrates and other officers, who by their characters for justice and good faith won over the untutored savages as men with such attributes will always do." But the Christian missionaries also did their part. "They taught their pupils to distinguish right and wrong." They gave them education, trained them in mechanical arts, and made them realize the advantages of industry. Thus we read;

"By attaching them to agricultural pursuits, which demanded frequent attention, their warlike instincts became moderated, with the result corresponding in the history of all nations, that succeeding generations lost not only the inclinations but the physique of their forefathers. They retained the condition of health, but, by disuse, lost much of the knowledge of the art of war and with it the faculty of confidently taking the field with a shield presented to all comers.

"Finally, the depletion of big game, and restrictions imposed by Government upon the killing of what remained, removed the chase from their list of dangerous pursuits, thus tranquillizing the course of their lives."

The things which are now bought and sold in country places in South Africa afford a good idea of how conditions are improved. This writer remarks:

"Of the many illustrations which can be given of the progressive movement, few are more striking than a comparison of the contents of nowadays country stores with what they formerly were. The writer can recall the time when the stock-in-trade consisted almost entirely of such things as Kafir hoes, cotton blankets, beads, copper wire, and matches. Any casual visitor to those stores in modern times would find a widely different assortment of wares, of which the following are samples: carpenters' tools, plows and other agricultural implements, cloth clothes of good make and shape, crockery, leather and fancy goods, furniture, linen fabrics, hats, bonnets, shoes, and perfumery. The use of beads as an article of dress, and of wire as a cumbersome ornament to clog the arms and legs, were abandoned largely as clothing became habitually worn, the girls winning admiration more for their general quality than for the variety of colored trinkets which formerly made them attractive-looking."

He summarizes the results of European influences in Africa in the following terms:

"Within the space of comparatively few years, the natives of South Africa [have] advanced from a state of utter barbarism to one in which they are clothed, fairly industrious, peaceful, and progressively inclined; in which education and Christianity have been felt by them, their condition of life vastly improved, and the path of evolution made accessible.

"It was a great accomplishment, for which we may look in vain through the pages of history to find a parallel in point of the time expended upon it, seeing that but a few years ago some of the tribes were almost at their worst.

"That the natives themselves were in some degree willing agents for conversion can not be doubted. But, to the governments, to the magistrates, and the European races, notwithstanding deep prejudices, must be awarded the credit, where credit is due, for a remarkable achievement, tho, as before stated, a large share of the inspiration emanated from that fine missionary effort which enveloped the Subcontinent in a network of Christian labor."

APPALLING TAXATION IN JAPAN.

Thirty-two soldiers have deserted on account of "cruel treatment." If the cruel taxes keep on increasing, the nation itself will desert the country for abroad. —Tokyo *Puck*.

FALSE PROMISES OF THE PORTUGUESE ASSASSINS.

"The king is killed—but the poor are still poor."
—*Nova Silva* (Lisbon).

POVERTY KNOWS NO FLAG.

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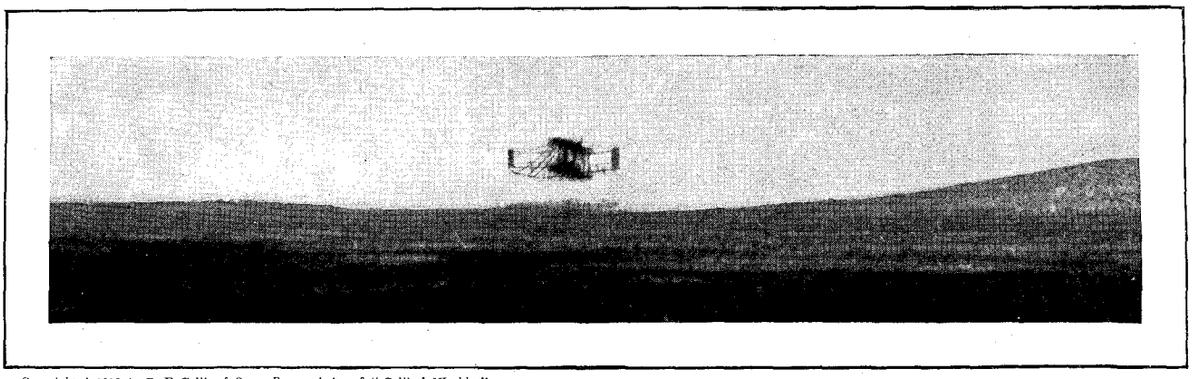
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SECRET OF THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP

AS noted in these columns some time ago, the secret of the aeroplane invented by the Wright brothers lies in its system of balancing, which the brothers themselves have always declared to be very simple. This secret the New York *Herald* now professes to have unearthed by a study of the French and American patents taken out by the Wrights. The past few weeks have been very interesting from an aeronautic point of view. Lagrange, a French aviator, has made in public a record flight of eight miles; the Wrights assert that they have doubled or trebled this in private. On account of the mystery attached to the Wright machine, the public appears vastly more interested in it than in Farman's or Lagrange's, and its recent exploits at Kill Devil Hill, a lonely spot on the North-Carolina coast, were eagerly watched by reporters, who wrote home to their papers enthusiastic accounts of "the great bird" and its maneuvers. All this, however, we have had before. *The Herald* "revelations" are of a more definite order. This paper (May 29 and 31) prints reproductions of the diagrams in the Wrights' French and American patents, but since, as it admits, these would be intelligible to few but students of engineering, it boils them down into the accompanying figure, which, the writer asserts, embodies the salient feature of the Wrights' invention—"the contrivance that has enabled them, with the mere movement of the wrist, to restore and to maintain under all ordinary aerial conditions the stable equilibrium of their aeroplanes, to turn and to keep the machine on an even keel through the ever-shifting direction and the continuously changing potency of fickle air-currents." The writer goes on:



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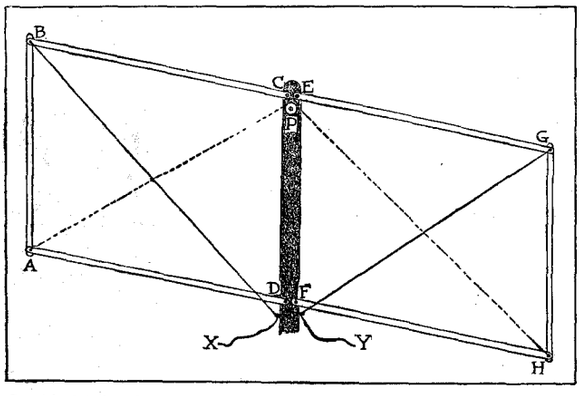
THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE WING.

"Conceive [the] figure . . . to represent a fixt post, a lath or any sort of a rigid upright, to which are fastened six lighter pieces of wood or light metal in the general shape of a parallelogram, as illustrated, all the points fastening, however, being so pivoted at the intersections marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H as to permit free movement upward or downward at the joints indicated by those letters. With such a framework we have, pivoted upon the rigid post or lath, the essential bony structure for a pair of wings, but, as yet, with nothing to prevent them sagging downward together toward the central post in the form of an inverted letter V.

"But fasten a wire or a cord on the pivot marked A, stretch it taut over a wheel or pulley at P, and make it fast again on the pivot H, and you have then supported your structure of sticks so that if the half of the parallelogram represented by A, B, C, and D be pushed downward the other wing, represented by E, F, G, and H, must be forced or pulled upward correspondingly. It is obvious from this that the pulling downward of either wing must lift the other.

"Next fasten tightly at the pivotal points B and C other wires or cords (X and Y), passing them through screw-eyes or pulleys fixt in the rigid central upright. It is now easy to see that if the end of the wire X be pulled downward the side of the parallelogram represented by AB will be deprest, while the other half or wing must be correspondingly and equally elevated by the means already explained, the complete structure remaining all the time a parallelogram, tho changing its complementary angles as one wire or the other is pulled.



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SIMPLE DIAGRAM EXPLAINING ONE MAIN PRINCIPLE OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

"Now if, instead of having loose ends of the wire or cord left dangling at X and Y, we tie or splice those ends together and stretch them taut over a wheel or drum, a slight movement of that wheel or drum will raise either wing at will, depressing the other proportionately, precisely as a steering-wheel governs and turns a rudder yoke.

"There, in brief, is the secret of the Wrights' mastery of the problem of stable aerial equilibrium. The rigid post of the diagram stands for the central and rigid section of the Wright aeroplane, in which the operator is installed. In its front framework both the central structure and the lateral extensions, or wings, form together a rigid rectangular parallelogram, from the upper and lower sides of which are stretched backward the textile material forming the two superposed horizontal aeroplanes. But the rear framework, to which these superposed planes are stretched, is constructed like the flexible parallelogram illustrated in [the figure], the pivotal points indicated by A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H being in reality not merely pivots, but universal joints.

"By means of a wire line passed over a drum, as described, the operator of the aeroplane with a turn of the wrist on a lever may so elevate the ends or wings of the rear framework on one side and depress it coordinately on the other that the linen composing the upper and lower planes is curved upward at the extremity of one wing, while it is deprest throughout the other."

By means of this simple device, readily understood by any one who has studied geometry and rudimentary physics, the aviator is enabled, when threatened with an overturn by a vagrant air-current, instantly to increase the angle of resistance on one wing and to

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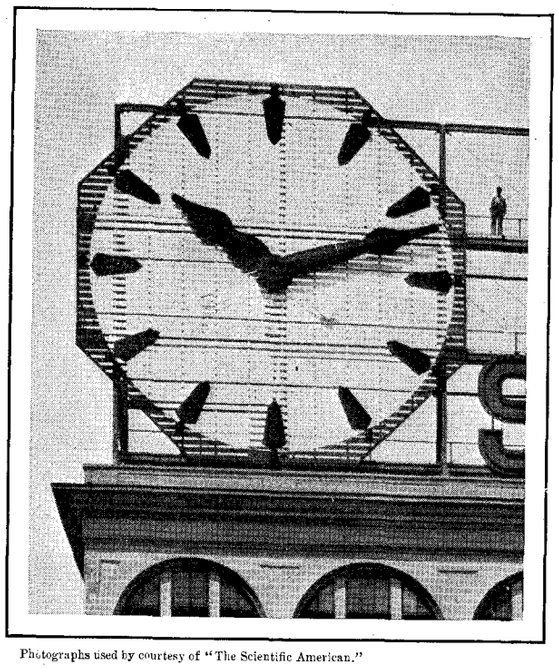
decrease it on the other, thus restoring equilibrium. Says the writer:

"Struck by a sudden squall of wind, the prudent skipper jams down his helm and brings the head of his craft up into the wind, to prevent her being bowled over. The aviator performs a not dissimilar evolution. He gives an upward twist to one wing, a downward twist to the other, and the air-ship is restored to an even keel. But the evolution which restores her to an even keel, by giving her momentarily the shape of the two blades of a screw propeller, would also have a tendency to give her a rotary motion. To counteract that danger the Wrights have rigged a vertical fish-tail rudder, which by a simple but ingenious device is brought into play by the same movement that elevates or depresses the tips of the great wings, and thus holds the aerial craft on her true course.



Photographs used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE COLGATE CLOCK.

"Like the wires controlling the raising and lowering of the wings, those governing the vertical rudder are brought together, so that convenient levers place them directly under the control of the operator's hand.

"In some of the earlier Wright aeroplanes, in which the operator was compelled to lie prone at full length in the forward end of the central or rigid portion of his craft, the controlling wires of the wings and rudder were brought together in a sort of yoke or cradle, fitted beneath the aviator's body. . . . . .

"Since that time the Wright aeroplanes have been so developed that the operators are now enabled to sit erect while in flight. . . .

"If the reader has followed closely this explanation, with the aid of the simple figure he should find little difficulty in comprehending the essential principle of the device whereby the Wrights have succeeded in balancing their machine. Experimenters with aeroplanes from the time of the pioneer, Chanute, have found no trouble in the mere feat of gliding or soaring under favorable conditions, but they have not infrequently met disaster and death through inability to maintain their balance while in midair. Lilienthal, of Germany, the first practical experimenter with an aeroplane, lost his equilibrium and was plunged to the ground and killed. Other air navigators have had a like fate.

"It is not strange, therefore, that in the scientific world there has been felt the keenest interest in the secret device used by the Wrights to balance their machine in unstable atmospheric conditions. By their ingenious arrangement, here illustrated and explained, they have apparently made their aeroplane as flexible as a bird's wing and, what is no less vital, as strong. Indeed, they have successfully copied the movements of the bird's wing in meeting the varying conditions in the air."

Orville Wright, in an interview with a *Herald* representative, says its description "is perhaps the most accurate that has ever been published," but adds that while "*The Herald's* statement that the secret of our machine's successful flight lies in its flexible mechanism is partially true," "there are other component parts of the machine just as essential." Wilbur Wright, who is in Paris, said to a *Herald* reporter there:

"We think we have really solved the problem of equilibrium in the air in winds up to twenty miles an hour. We have no trouble whatever in very strong winds. Eddies and currents are much more treacherous and some difficulties would arise in them, but we believe this can be overcome by practise with the machine.

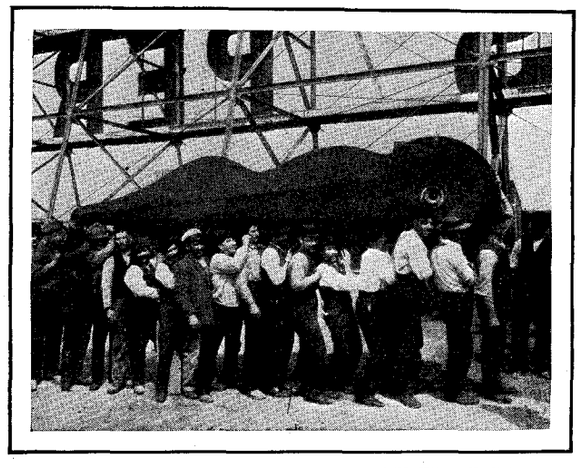
"I believe it would be quite possible for us to go out with our machine in comparative safety in any wind in which birds can fly. . . . . .

"We had very little motor trouble from the commencement. In the first place five years ago we tried to purchase a motor suitable for our work, but could not do so. This forced us to make our own, and this we have done ever since, but we won't lay much stress upon the motor question. We are prepared to build an aeroplane in which any ordinary automobile-motor can be used.

"What is wanted in aeroplane work is not so much a light motor as one which works regularly and is not liable to break-downs. If we could only be as sure of a petrol engine as we are of a steam-engine, very lengthy flights might be undertaken in almost perfect safety. We think a water-cooled motor more satisfactory for aeroplane work for the reason that the air-cooled motor to give equal average power must be half as powerful again as the water-cooled motor. There are also other considerations into which it is not necessary to enter in favor of the water-cooled motor."

A GIANT CLOCK

WHAT is claimed to be the largest clock in the world has been set up on the roof of Colgate & Company's factory in Jersey City, N. J., where it is plainly visible to thousands of passengers crossing the North River to and from New York daily. A writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, May 23) remarks that this clock is not only larger than any other in the world, but "it has established a class of its own, because its dial area is more than twice as large as that of its nearest competitor." This does not take into account the great clock of Mechlin, Belgium, which is credited in this article with a dial 37 feet in diameter, but which Baedeker puts at 43 feet. The Mechlin clock was erected in 1708, and the writer thinks it is "hardly fair to make any comparison between this crude mechanism, with its single hand to mark off the hours, and the perfect timepieces of to-day." He goes on to say of the Colgate clock:



SIXTEEN MEN CARRYING THE ENORMOUS HOUR-HAND.

"The dial . . . measures 38 feet in diameter by day and 40 feet by night; that is, the lights which serve for the hour marks at night

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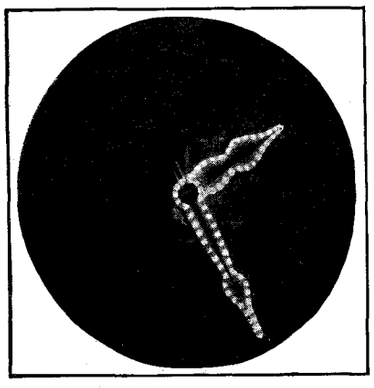
are set beyond the periphery of the daytime dial, and form a circle of 40 feet extreme diameter.

"Some conception of the enormous proportions of this clock may be had from the accompanying photographs of the hands. The hour-hand, which is shown supported by sixteen men, measures 15 feet from end to end and is 3 feet 10 inches at its greatest width, while the minute-hand has an over-all dimension of 20 feet and with its counterpoise weighs 640 pounds. Every half-minute the tip of this hand moves 11½ inches, and in the course of a day it covers a distance of more than half a mile. The hands are made of copper sheet-metal, secured to a brass frame and stiffened by means of brass truss-work. The copper sheathing is painted black with a sanded surface, so that there can be no reflection of light to confuse the observer in reading the time. To lessen the wind pressure, the dial is made of 6-inch pine boards spaced three inches apart. In place of numerals, coffin-shaped strokes of black 5½ feet long are used. In large tower clocks it is found unnecessary to use the usual Roman numerals, as they can not be read at any great distance. It is probable that few persons who have looked at the Westminster clock or that at Philadelphia are aware that the dials bear no numerals. At night the dial face will be illuminated by a ring of incandescent lamps. Each minute-mark will be indicated by a 4-candle-power lamp, and at the hour-mark 96-candle-power will be used in red lanterns. The hands will be outlined with electric lights, 40 4-candle-power lamps being used on the minute-hand, and 34 on the hour-hand. The current will be supplied to these lamps by means of carbon brushes bearing against copper contact-rings. . . . . .



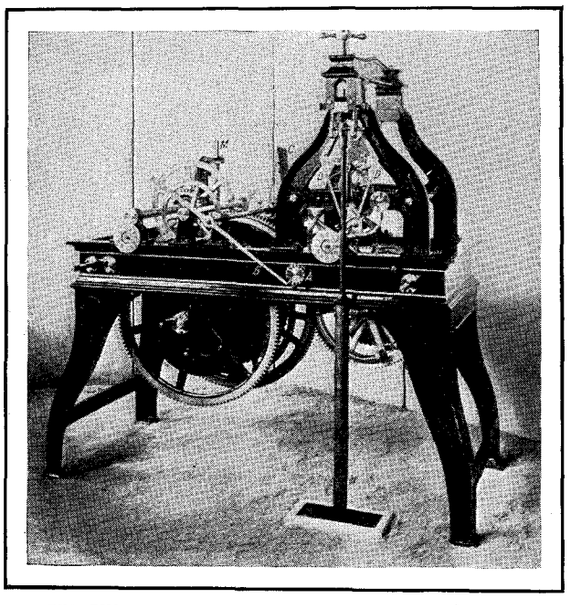
THE HANDS ILLUMINATED.

"The Colgate clock will be driven directly by a mechanical clock train. The clock mechanism comprizes two separate movements; one, the 'time train' or master clock, serves to keep accurate time, while the other, known as the remontoir train, is controlled by the time train, and acts to drive the hands of the clock.

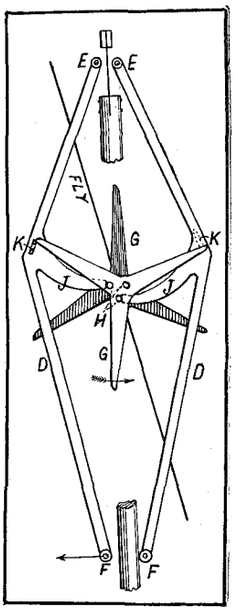
"The two trains are mounted on a bed four feet long. In our illustration of the movements the time train is shown at the right, and its office is to release the remontoir train every 30 seconds."

The advantage in having two separate movements to drive the clock is, we are told, that one acts as a relay for the other. The remontoir movement, which drives the hands, is operated by a weight of over 1,100 pounds, enough to overcome any jar caused by a high wind. The time train is operated by a weight of but 600 pounds, which permits a more delicate movement. In case of accident to the hands, they could be stopt without disturbing the master clock, and, after the repairs were made, the hands could easily be reset. To resume our quotation:

"The form of escapement used on the Colgate clock is similar to that invented by Sir Edmund Becket for use on the famous Westminster clock, and is known as Denison's double three-legged gravity escapement. It consists of two very light arms or gravity pallets, which alternately give the pendulum a gentle push and thus keep it swinging. . . . In the Colgate clock the pendulum is eight feet long, the rod weighs 76 pounds and it carries a bob weighing 330 pounds. The impulse given it by the gravity arm is a slight touch of less than two ounces at each stroke."



THE TIME AND REMONTOIR MOVEMENTS OF THE CLOCK.



DETAILS OF THE ESCAPEMENT MECHANISM.

HOW STIMULANTS INFLUENCE FATIGUE

THE common idea that alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee relieve fatigue and give ability to do more or better work is in these days being subjected to rigorous scientific scrutiny. Probably the most exact investigator along this line is Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, lecturer on experimental psychology at Cambridge University, England. Dr. Rivers carried his impartiality to the point of giving up alcohol, tea, coffee, and, in fact, all stimulants for a year in order to fit himself for his task, and during his experiments he so disguised the stimulants given to the subjects that they did not know what they were taking. This effectually disposed of the mental factors that have complicated most of the work of this nature. An editorial reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, May 16) discusses his investigations as follows:

"Soon after beginning his investigation Dr. Rivers became aware of the unsatisfactory nature of previous researches on the capacity for muscular work in man, and much of his work has been occupied in perfecting exact methods and eliminating disturbing factors. The method he used was to take six series of ergographs a day, at intervals of one hour, the subject not being allowed to see either the weight lifted or the tracing produced. To eliminate physical factors the subject took control mixtures, so that he did not know the days when he took the drug. This last precaution is obviously most important, but does not seem to have been taken by any previous worker. Professor Dixon compounded a mixture of gentian and citric acid to which caffein could be added without altering the taste, while a mixture of capsicum, cardamom, and a small amount of chloroform was used to simulate a similar mixture containing alcohol, or capsicum and cardamom were used to conceal from the subject the fact whether a small or a large dose of alcohol was taken. Dr. Rivers constructed an ergograph which prevented extraneous muscles coming into play. . . . The mental effect was also tested by prolonged multiplications, and by typewriting, the number of corrected and uncorrected errors in the latter being taken as an indication of mental fatigue."

Dr. Rivers observed in himself that symptoms of neurasthenia at first followed the giving up of tea and coffee. His own sleep was upset by caffein, but on a fellow worker it had no such influence. The Doctor is quoted as saying:

"Caffein increases the capacity for both muscular and mental work, this stimulating action persisting for a considerable time after the substance has been taken without there being any evidence, with moderate doses, of reaction; . . . taken in excess, the

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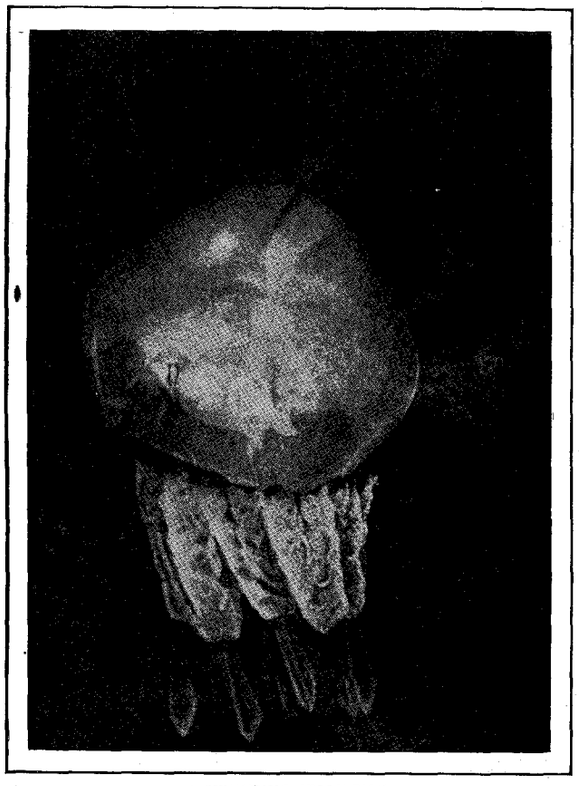
stimulating action may be so transitory that it (caffein) may legitimately be spoken of as an accelerator of fatigue; . . . experiment suggests strongly that caffein is a dangerous remedy as a stimulant in cases of prolonged fatigue, or of that enhanced tendency to fatigue which is the characteristic feature of neurasthenia."

With regard to the effect of alcohol on muscular work Dr. Rivers says:

"There is definite evidence that small doses, varying from 5 to 20 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol, have no effect on the amount or nature of the work performed with the ergograph, either immediately or within several hours of their administration, the results previously obtained by other workers being almost certainly due to defects of experimental method."



A SWIMMING JELLY-FISH.
Photographed from above the surface.

With a larger dose of 40 cubic centimeters the evidence was uncertain and inconstant. With larger doses experiments showed a decided falling off in the amount of work. In the case of mental work the evidence points to decrease, but in some instances no effect is detected and there would appear to be great individual differences. The reviewer goes on:

"It must, of course, be remembered that any pleasurable emotion excited by the ingestion of alcohol was excluded by Dr. Rivers's method of disguising the alcohol, and that emotion and excitement undoubtedly affect the work records. The ergographs taken after the fatigue and excitement of giving a scientific address or after a public dinner, showed more, not less, sustained effort, which again is a rather surprizing result. The effect of taking alcohol on prolonged fatigue, as, for instance, during a campaign, is the part of the problem which most requires answer, but what this is can with difficulty be elucidated by the exact methods of laboratory inquiry, the varying factors of daily life being unavoidable. In the case of a coworker, Mr. Webber, the taking of 40 cubic centimeters of absolute alcohol was followed by sweating, flushing, and irritation of the skin, some salivation, symptoms of giddiness, lassitude, and disinclination to use either body or mind. . . . With smaller doses of 10 to 20 cubic centimeters (about 3 to 6 fluid drachms) absolute alcohol, none of these symptoms occurred.

"Tobacco proved to have a most unfavorable effect on muscular work, and a distinguished physiologist informs us that he can confirm this from his own experience; he found that the giving up of smoking had a most evident effect on his energy and power for work. Dr. Rivers is to be congratulated on the exact scientific spirit in which he has carried out these researches, and we hope to see them carried a step further."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BOTTOM OF A POND

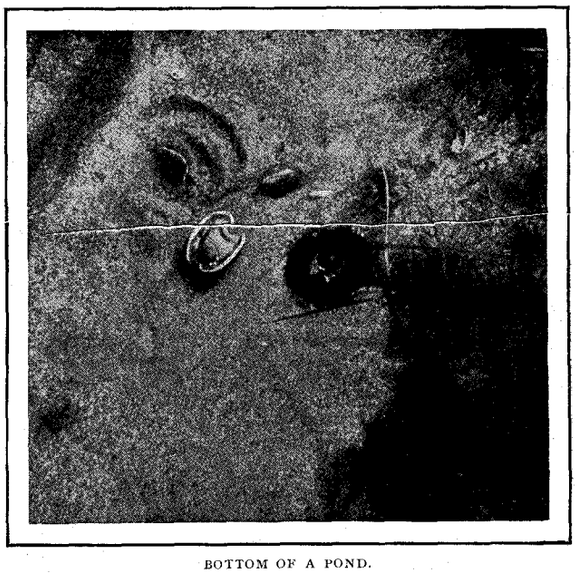
METHODS of photography under water, where the apparatus as well as the object is submerged, have already been described in these columns. The translation given below is from an article contributed by Lucien Rudaux to *La Nature* (Paris), in which he tells how to make pictures of objects not far below the surface by using a downward-pointing camera in the air above the water. Says Mr. Rudaux:

"Given the facility of direct vision of these aquatic objects, it would appear quite natural to replace the eye with an object lens and photograph what is seen. But, altho this is easy enough theoretically, in practise the operation is somewhat complicated, or at least requires precautions and the fulfilment of conditions that must be defined beforehand. We should say at the outset that there is no question here of apparatus to be immersed in the water; we are not here in the domain of submarine photography. . . . Our rôle is more modest, but I think I can show that it is no less fruitful.

"If, provided with a photographic apparatus, you seek to obtain a picture of the bottom of a pond by simply directing your camera downward . . . the result will be a failure. The photographic 'eye' is not so easily adapted as our own to the conditions of such vision; the sensitive plate will be specially influenced by the bluish color of the water, which will mask the objects that our own eyes see so clearly at the bottom. . . . . .

"After various trials my friend Mr. R. Thévenin and myself have determined upon the following process, which has furnished excellent results, due not so much to the method itself as to the precautions taken.

"The photographic apparatus is a camera of any kind, provided only that it be movable and that . . . the focal distance be short, because of the inequality of the bottom and the different dimensions of the objects to be photographed. The instrument must be focused before each exposure on the most interesting plane, and this is a somewhat delicate matter where the illumination is so feeble. It is impossible to focus on an object in the open air at the same distance, for the refraction of the water will modify the result. . . . We made use of a tripod surmounted by a large flat



BOTTOM OF A POND.
Shellfish walking on the sand, algæ, and anemone.

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surface with a central opening allowing the lens to be directed toward the bottom. The large platform is to shut off the reflection from the water. In fact, the field of the camera is in this way occupied only by the obscure image of the lower surface of the platform, and the plate is affected by no superficial reflection."

The exposure, we are told, must be almost instantaneous, because neither the water nor the living creatures in it are ever perfectly still, especially since the operator himself, by walking into

DISPOSAL OF APPARATUS FOR PHOTOGRAPHING OBJECTS IN SHALLOW WATER.

the pond, causes waves that subside very slowly, besides stirring up mud from the bottom. The writer ends by remarking:

"Despite all these objections, this simple method appears to me to be a valuable one, because of the interest of the records that it is able to obtain and preserve for us. These are of course less sensational than pictures of the great submarine abysses, but it is no less useful to record the natural groupings of shallow-water organisms and their manner of life, without the perturbation due to their transportation to an aquarium. I therefore recommend this method of investigation to all who are not afraid—of getting wet."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COST OF ACCIDENTS

SOME analyses of the nature and cost of accidents on street-railway systems have been prepared by individual companies for their own use, but it would be a difficult matter to compile a comprehensive table based upon all or a large proportion of the roads in the country. This matter, we are warned by an editorial writer in *The Street Railway Journal* (New York, May 23), becomes more important every year, and the first step toward a prevention of accidents is an understanding of the causes in action. He goes on to say:

"The cases are not rare where the amounts paid in damages annually equal from 4 to 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. One can not expect the casualties ever entirely to disappear. Human nature will continue fallible, and accidents are one of the prices which are paid for the enjoyment of the benefits of modern civilization, which include rapid transit. Nevertheless, in the last analysis all accidents, or practically all, are caused by negligence on the part of the public or the employee, or both. The pedestrian on the street will take chances about getting across the track before the approaching car reaches him, or will forget that another car may be coming in an opposite direction. The passenger will jump on or off the car while it is in motion and fail to do so safely. The motorman will start his car too soon or fail to stop it in time, the conductor will give the wrong signal, and so on down the list. These things are bound to occur, even under the best conditions, but there is no doubt some good will accrue from careful work in endeavoring to lessen them.

"A certain amount of instruction in the proper way of boarding and leaving cars can be given the public, but the principal remedy so far as the public is concerned is in making everything as nearly fool-proof as possible. It is for this reason that the Minneapolis gate has proved successful in reducing accidents from boarding and leaving cars. The same advantage is claimed for the pay-as-you-enter car, because the conductor remains on the rear platform and sees that passengers do not injure themselves. The possibilities of instruction, so far as the train crews themselves are concerned, are more favorable, because these men can be brought together and told explicitly what to do under different conditions to avoid accidents as well as how to manipulate the controller or collect fares. For this instruction the services of the claim-agents of the company are most useful, because they are constantly dealing with accidents and know under what conditions most of them arise. This plan is being followed by several companies with very satisfactory results."

"SYMPATHY" IN THE EYES—When one eye is inflamed, its fellow often becomes red through "sympathy." What is the reason for this? Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to explain it, we are told by a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, May 23). He says:

"Clinically it is found almost impossible to foresee this turn of affairs, and until lately the pathology of the affection has been equally obscure. Dr. George Lenz . . . [comes to] the conclusion that sympathetic ophthalmia is due to a specific infectious agent, especially as the pathological findings in the later affected eye are similar to those in the eye that is originally attacked. The author thinks that this infection is carried from one eye to the other by the blood-stream, the absence of pyemia [blood-poisoning] being probably due to the great specificity of the organism, limited as it is to the tissues of the eye alone. It may be hoped that such observations will soon reach the stage of assisting the ophthalmologist in foretelling the probable occurrence of sympathetic ophthalmia, and in preventing it by early removal of the originally affected eye."

THE GROUPING OF FARM-BUILDINGS—Two common practises that seem to prevail in grouping farm-buildings on a particular side, or in placing them in relation to one another are discust from an economic standpoint, by R. S. Shaw and I. A. Jeffery in *Bulletin 250* of the Michigan State Agricultural College. They say:

"Buildings are either grouped to form an unbroken line or square, or they are placed promiscuously without any definite relation one to another. It is a common practise in some parts of the country, particularly New England, to have house, woodshed, carriage-building, horse-stable, and other farm-buildings joined in a continuous string, so that the most remote one can be reached from the house without going out of doors. Barns are frequently placed so as to form a court, three sides of a court, or an L; this is usually done to secure a yard protected from wind and have easy access to the stores of fodder in the barn and to the stack of straw in the yard. Undoubtedly the most satisfactory grouping of farm-buildings, except for danger of loss by fire, is secured by placing them in the form of a square surrounding a court. The chances of complete loss by fire are such, however, that this plan should receive very careful consideration before adoption. No matter how perfect the water system to guard against fire may seem to be, it is a general rule that if a barn takes fire from lightning or other causes, it is almost certain to be completely destroyed because of the very combustible material of which it is constructed, and the hay, straw, and dust found therein. If barns are grouped to form a square, adequate gaps should be left at the corners of the square for fire protection; then the group is only measurably safe, even with a good water system."

THE latest annual statistics of automobiles show, says *Cosmos* (Paris, April 11), that there are now 34,850 of these vehicles in France. "Paris and the Department of the Seine alone have one-fifth of the number, or 7,670. Only two other departments have more than 1,000 apiece, namely, the Rhone (1,135) and the Nord (1,050). All the others have less than a thousand, headed by Seine-et-Oise with 960. The lower end of the list is held by Tunis with 31 automobiles and, in France itself, by La Lozere, with 32. We should not omit to mention Corsica, where it would appear there is not a single owner of a motor-car."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NEW YORK CHRISTIANITY

BY a remarkable manipulation of statistical estimates the Rev. Dr. Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, recently presented his congregation with a vivid view of what he called the decay of Christianity in New York. The aim of the presentation was to stir his hearers to greater Christian activity. Quoting the statement of another city preacher, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, that "the last decade has been the most strenuous and discouraging for Christian workers which this city has probably ever known," he gave the reasons for this in statistics taken from a recent article by Mr. Thomas Dixon in the February *Arena* (Boston) going to show "a menacing decline in the percentage of Protestant churches and church-members to the population of New York City." In *The Examiner* (New York) we read his words as follows:

"If the churches had kept pace with the population on the 1855 proportion there should be to-day, not 1,200 churches, but about 2,000. In 1855 there was one Protestant church to 2,126 of the population; in 1905 there was one Protestant church to 3,312 of the population.

"Now, it may be said that this only means that the city is becoming overwhelmingly Catholic, and, compared with Protestantism, that may be true; but compared with the increase of population, you can scarcely find much consolation there.

"I stand on the broadest grounds—not of toleration, for toleration is an intolerant thing, and the right to tolerate carries the right to persecute—but on the broadest grounds of human comradeship. But, all the same, I am not prepared to rejoice in the gains of Roman Catholicism, if those gains have been won at the expense of the Protestantism in which I believe. But have they?

"Mr. Dixon calculates that during the last eighty-six years this country has received about 25,000,000 immigrants, and that, at the fewest, 15,000,000 of them have been Roman Catholics. But, as a matter of fact, the Roman-Catholic Church only claims 12,000,000 of adherents in this country—Mr. Dixon says 10,000,000, but I think he is wrong*—so that, notwithstanding the prolific birth-rate of the classes from whom that Church draws so largely, Catholicism seems to have gained nothing from outside, and lost some of its own number.

"And a more careful writer than Mr. Dixon gives us certain figures. He says that in 1890 there were in this country 8,301,367 Catholics; in 1902 there were 10,976,757. This is an increase of 2,675,390 in twelve years, but during those years the Roman-Catholic immigration amounted to 2,705,134, so that instead of gaining through births there was a net loss of 29,794 members.

"It does not, therefore, seem probable that Protestantism has lost in this city merely because Romanism has gained. And, coming back to our own position, it seems quite clear that there is a vast population, variously estimated as three-fourths of a million or a million, made up of nominal Protestants, that is to say, people who are neither Catholics nor Jews, entirely untouched by any of the churches.

"Failing the definiteness of figures concerning church-membership believed to be reliable, you have to fall back upon certain general observations. Call to mind what you know of failing churches, of churches with feeble congregations, of large buildings through which on any Sunday you can fire a shotgun without danger of hurting anybody.

"Call to mind what you know of abandoned enterprises, of strategic positions deserted, of churches which have joined with other churches, unable to preserve an independent existence. Call to mind the slight attention given nowadays by the press to preachers and sermons. I contrast what I can remember of newspaper reporting of sermons with what I find to-day. Or, consider the small influence of the churches as churches on public life. And one single return of the federation of churches for the year 1905 strikes terror to my heart.

"In the Borough of Manhattan there were 335 churches. Through the course of a long twelve months' work, with their preaching and praying and giving and working, with all their machinery of demonstration and organization, these 335 churches added 386 to their membership—and this with a million of people untouched!"

The facts concerning New York are only symptomatic of "a world-wide phenomenon" to which in the same number of *The Arena* Mr. George Allen England calls attention. Quoting this and other authorities, Dr. Aked proceeds:

"In Russia the peasants are very largely becoming either indifferent to the Greek Church or hostile to it. In Austria there is a revolt against ecclesiastical authority. In Germany attendance at worship is falling off.

"In Italy and Spain it is the same thing. Everybody knows how enormous is the proportion of the French people untouched by the Church. In Great Britain there are echoes of our own depression.

"The newspapers which have reached me this week report the May meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain. My friend, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, secretary of the Baptist Union, has just read a paper on 'The Arrested Progress of the Christian Church.' He says: 'The Anglican Church finds it harder than ever to get preachers; the condition of the Methodist Church is distressing in the extreme, and Baptists are going through a period of marked depression.'

"And he says further that the loss in our own denomination in Great Britain 'is numerical, social, and spiritual.' That is to say, the gains are fewer, the classes of people won are of a lower social position, and the spiritual life of the churches is suffering.

"Dr. Josiah Strong makes an absolutely appalling statement with regard to the gains of the churches of this country at the present time as compared with earlier victories. He says: 'If the gain of the Church on the population during the first half of the century is represented by 80, during the last half it is represented by 20, during the last twenty years it is represented by 4, and during the last ten years it is represented by 1.'"

* The Wiltzius "Official Catholic Directory" reckons the Catholic population at about 13,877,426.

DISCOURAGED PREACHERS

MINISTERS are reported by one of their number to be in a permanent condition of "Blue Monday." The editor of *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) informs us that he was told by a friend not long ago that "nine-tenths of all the preachers in his circle of acquaintances are discouraged." This same Jeremiah "asserted that the great majority of pastors are practically hopeless of accomplishing anything worth while; that they are restless and discontented, and heartily wish that they had never entered the ministry." If he is right, the editor of *The Standard* observes, "we may add another to the tabulated reasons why young men do not enter the ministry." The editor thinks that the preacher, under stress of unusual discouragement himself, is mistaken, but the Rev. Dr. Aked, whose recent sermon on the alleged decay of Christianity in New York is quoted in part in another article of this issue, practically asserts the same facts as falling under his observation when he first visited America. As quoted by *The Examiner* (New York), his words are:

"One of the things that imprest me most when I came here for a month in the autumn of last year but one was the depression of so many preachers and recognized leaders in the churches of this city. I met many representatives of the denominations, and their discouragement about Christian work in this city seemed very strange to me.

"It was unlike anything I had observed in previous visits, reaching back about fifteen years. It seemed to me, also, so unlike yourselves. The American people are not easily discouraged. There is in you a buoyancy of spirit, an irrepressible vitality, an intellectual and emotional agility which smiles in the face of difficulty.

"We English people have shown through many centuries the

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grim determination we possess, and our Yorkshire saying, 'It's dogged as does it,' represents a national characteristic. With you it is different. It is not 'grimness' nor 'doggedness' that I find in you so much as a joyous and sunny disregard of difficulty, and the easy assurance of victory everywhere, which itself is more than half the battle, so that this attitude toward the problems of religious life struck me as significant.

"I have heard much of that kind of talk since I came here more than twelve months ago. First, one well-known preacher or worker and then another has shown that in his opinion Christianity is not holding its own in this city. And lately some remarkable utterances have reached the public ear."

The editor of *The Standard* attempts to furnish healing balm to the cases who may come under the preacher's classification. We read:

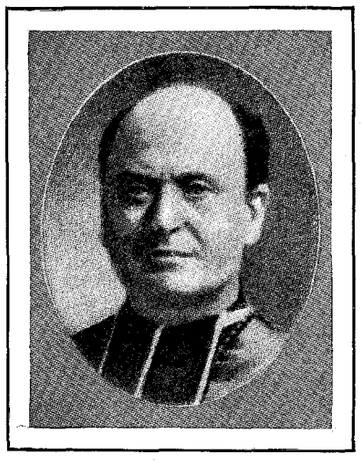
"To be sure, almost every man, in the ministry or out, has his hours of depression. The minister who goes home from the Sunday evening service after speaking to a handful of people, a majority of whom have not been members of his church, somewhat worn by the work of the day, casting about in his mind for something upon which to preach on the following Sunday, carrying in his heart the news, just made known to him, that one of his best families will soon remove to a distant State, will doubtless feel cast down. But even so his courage is not utterly destroyed. After a good night's rest and a talk with his Master, he goes about the tasks of the new week with a good measure of hope in his heart. The man who is permanently disheartened by one difficulty, or two or three or a dozen, ought not to be in the ministry. In fact, it is difficult to think of a place in this world where he ought to be, for there is not a worthy activity of man that can be continuously prosecuted without meeting obstacles. The lawyer, the physician, the farmer, the merchant —each has his peculiar trials. If he amounts to anything among men he must do his work in spite of discouragements. The minister is no exception to the general rule."

CATHOLIC RECONQUEST OF PARIS

IT is in no vein of rhetorical exaggeration that the present Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Amette, spoke of the Separation Act of 1905 as introducing an era of liberty. So observes Julien de Narfou in the Paris *Figaro*. The great majority of important churches in Paris, he writes, are within the walls; but the faubourgs, the districts which lie outside the fortifications but within the banlieue, have not been hitherto adequately supplied with priests and churches. There was indeed a society formed by the late Cardinal Richard in 1901 to promote church extension, but according to the terms of the Napoleonic Concordat no church could be built without the consent of the Government, and the Government, from motives of economy, was frequently "refractory" and declined to sanction the founding of a parish which would entail a further draft on the public treasury.

The Catholics of Paris can now build as many churches as they choose without consulting any one excepting their diocesan. While the receipts of the Society for Church Extension founded in 1901 did not at first amount to more than sufficient to support existing chapels-of-ease, they rose during the years preceding 1905, we are told by Mr. de Narfou, to $223,298 annually. The fears of the faithful concerning the fate of the Church stimulated their liberality.

At a recent meeting held in Paris in the drawing-rooms of the Baroness of Rochetaillée, a devoted Catholic, Archbishop Amette, of Paris, made a speech in which the papers report him as remarking:



MONSEIGNEUR AMETTE,
Archbishop of Paris,

Who declares that the first year of separation of church and state has proved the first year of liberty.

"I feel we ought to be congratulated on the present condition of the Church in Paris. The first year of actual separation between Church and State has proved to us the first year of liberty. The past year has been exceptionally fruitful in the growth of the Church. Catholics have everywhere shown themselves exceptionally generous. Mr. Jules Rostand, member of the French Academy, has founded with the assistance of a group of Catholics an ecclesiastical Real Estate Association, by the assistance of which it is now possible to open up new centers of religious activity and to place their property under the legal guardianship of a central board."

Mgr. Amette then proceeded to give an account of ten new places of worship which it had been found possible to build during the past year within the banlieue of Paris, and Mr. de Narfou tells of preparations that are under way for ten more.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. EDDY'S IDEAS OF THE BIBLE

MRS. EDDY'S exegetical theories are dealt with in the final article on the history of Christian Science in the June *McClure's*. The writer, Georgine Milmine, makes copious citations from Mrs. Eddy's famous book, "Science and Health," and connects these by comment of her own. "Mrs. Eddy says that her theory of the universe is founded not upon human wisdom, but upon the Bible," reports the writer, adding: "and so it is, but she uses both addition and subtraction very liberally to get her Biblical corroboration." The account given of Mrs. Eddy's point of view is:

"The Bible may be interpreted in two ways, Mrs. Eddy says, literally and spiritually, and what she sets out to do is to give us the spiritual interpretation. Her method is simple. She starts with the propositions that all is God and that there is no matter, and then reconstructs the Bible to accommodate these statements. Such portions of the Bible as can be made, by judicious treatment, to corroborate her theory, she takes and 'spiritually interprets,' that is, tells us once and for all what the passages really mean; and such portions as can not possibly be converted into affirmative evidence she rejects as errors of the early copyists. Mrs. Eddy insists that the Bible is the record of truth, but a study of her exegesis shows that only such portions of it as meet with Mrs. Eddy's approval and lend themselves—under very rough handling—to the support of her theory are accepted as the record of truth; the rest is thrown out as a mass of erroneous transcription. Mrs. Eddy's keen eye at once detects those meaningless passages which have for so long beguiled the world, just as it readily sees in familiar texts an entirely new meaning. She explains the creation of the world from the account in the first chapter of Genesis, but the unknown author of this disputed book would never recognize his narrative when Mrs. Eddy gets through with it."

Beginning with the account of the creation, the writer takes her citations from the first edition of "Science and Health" which "remains practically the same in later editions under the chapter called 'Genesis.'" We read:

"To begin with, Mrs. Eddy says, there was God, 'All and in all, the eternal Principle.' This Principle is both masculine and feminine; 'Gender is embraced in Spirit, else God could never have shadowed forth from out himself, the idea of male and female.' But, Mrs. Eddy adds, 'We have not as much authority for calling God masculine as feminine, the latter being the last, therefore highest idea given of him.'

"Mrs. Eddy next sets about the creation. The 'waters' out of which God brought the dry land, she says, were 'Love'; the dry land itself was 'the condensed idea of creation.' When God divided the light from the darkness, it means, says Mrs. Eddy, that

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'Truth and error were distinct from the beginning, and never mingled.' But Mrs. Eddy has always insisted on the idea that 'error' is a delusion which arose first in the mind of mortal man; what is error doing away back here before man was created, and why was God himself compelled to take measures against it? Certainly the account of the Creation which came from Lynn is even more perplexing than that which is related in the Pentateuch.

"With regard to the creation of grass and herbs, Mrs. Eddy eagerly points out that 'God made every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew.' And that, she says, proves that 'creations of Wisdom are not dependent on laws of matter, but on Intelligence alone.' She admits here that the Universe is the 'idea of Creative Wisdom,' which is getting dangerously near the very old idea that matter is but a manifestation of spirit. Call the universe 'matter,' and Mrs. Eddy flies into a rage; call it 'an idea of God,' and she is serenely complaisant. There was certainly never any one so put about and tricked by mere words; on the whole, it may be said that the English language has avenged itself on Mrs. Eddy.

"Arriving at the creation of the beasts of the field, Mrs. Eddy says that 'The beast and reptile made by Love and Wisdom were neither carnivorous nor poisonous.' Ferocious tendencies in animals are entirely the product of man's imagination. Daniel understood this, we are told, and that is why the lions did not hurt him."

The treatment of the story of Adam is thus examined:

"'The history of Adam is allegorical throughout, a description of error and its results,' etc. Man was created in God's likeness, free from sin, sickness, and death; but this Adam, who crept in, Mrs. Eddy does not explain how, was the origin of our belief that there is life in matter and was to obstruct our growth in spirituality. Mrs. Eddy says, 'Divide the name Adam into two syllables, and it reads, *a dam*, or obstruction.' This original method of word-analysis she seems to regard as final evidence concerning Adam. About the creation of Eve, Mrs. Eddy changes her mind. In the later editions of her book she says it is absurd to believe that God ever put Adam into a hypnotic sleep and performed 'a surgical operation' upon him. In the first edition she says it is a mere chance that the human race is not still propagated by the removal of man's ribs. 'The belief regarding the origin of mortal man has changed since Adam produced Eve, and the only reason a rib is not the present mode of evolution is because of this change,' etc.

"Not to be warned by the footprints of time, Mrs. Eddy pauses in her revision of Genesis to wonder 'whence came the wife of Cain?' But on the whole she profits by the story of Cain, for here she finds one of those little etymological clues which never escape her penetration. The fact that Adam and all his race were but a dream of mortal mind is proved, she says, by the fact that Cain went 'to dwell *in the land of Nod, the land of dreams and illusions*.' Mrs. Eddy offers this seriously as 'scientific' exegesis.

"Mrs. Eddy's conclusion about the Creation seems to be that we are all in reality the offspring of the first creation recounted in Genesis, in which man is not named but is simply said to be in the image of God; but we *think* we are the children of the creation described in the second chapter; of the race that imagined sickness, sin, and death for itself. The tree of knowledge which caused Adam's fall, Mrs. Eddy says, was the belief of life in matter, and she suggests that the forbidden fruit which Eve gave to Adam may have been 'a medical work, perhaps.'"

Mrs. Eddy, continues this writer, "says that Christ did not come to save mankind from sin, but to show us that sin is a thing imagined by mortal mind, that it is an illusion which can be overcome, like sickness and death." "The Trinity, as commonly accepted, Mrs. Eddy denies, tho she seems to admit a kind of triune nature in God by saying over and over again that he is 'Love, Truth, and Life.' The Holy Ghost she defines as Christian Science; 'The Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

Mrs. Eddy is said to have revised the Lord's Prayer "a great many times." The form printed in the edition of 1902 is given and commented on thus:

"'Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious, adorable One. Thy kingdom is within us, Thou art ever-present. Enable us to know—as in heaven, so on earth—God is supreme. Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections. And infinite Love is reflected in love. And Love leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth from sin, disease, and death. For God is now and forever all Life, Truth, and Love.'

"In this interpretation the petitions have been converted into affirmations, and Mrs. Eddy's prayer seems a somewhat dry enumeration of the properties of the Deity rather than a supplication.

"This method of 'spiritual interpretation' has given Mrs. Eddy the habit of a highly empirical use of English. At the back of her book, 'Science and Health,' there is a glossary in which a long list of serviceable old English words are said to mean very especial things. The word 'bridegroom' means 'spiritual understanding'; 'death' means 'an illusion'; 'evening' means 'mistiness of mortal thought'; 'mother' means God, etc., etc. The seventh commandment, Mrs. Eddy insists, is an injunction against adulterating Christian Science, altho she also admits the meaning ordinarily attached to it. In *The Journal* of November, 1889, there is a long discussion of the Ten Commandments by the editor, in which he takes up both personal chastity and the pure-food laws under the command, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'"

MEXICO IMITATING FRANCE

THE Mexican Government, apparently inspired by the example of France, has issued a notification to the local authorities throughout the country to make inventories of the property of the Church and report the same to the head of the Republic. In addition to this, so we read in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, the bishops and other clergy of Mexcio have been warned "to see that no property of any description is alienated or disposed of, because the Government claims it is the property of the Republic of Mexico and it must be conserved and duly cared for in the name of the Republic." We read further:

"The peremptory tone assumed by the Government has, it is said, caused some perturbation at the Vatican, which, however, during hundreds of years, has become accustomed to such claims, but among the Mexican clergy there is consternation, for, better than the Vatican, do the clergy of Mexico understand the temper of the Government. Of course, it is expected that the Church will protest as vigorously as possible, and, viewing the situation in the light of recent experience in France, it is possible that the protests may have some effect, for in France, in spite of the utmost endeavor, the victory over the Church was only partial, and it is claimed that the Gallic Church is stronger to-day than before its separation from the State.

"The claim of the Mexican Government is, however, more radical than that of France, a rather surprizing fact, because a belief prevails that, in Mexico, Church and State were on friendlier relations than in most of the Spanish-American republics."

An unnamed person, described as "one who evidently represents the interests of the Church in the United States and perhaps also in Mexico," is quoted in the following defiant strain:

"The churches and cathedrals in Mexico were built after many sacrifices by the Church authorities, with their own money. The present Mexican Government did not contribute one cent toward the erection of the great cathedral in the city of Mexico, which cost millions of dollars. This structure was built by the Church with its own funds, yet the Government claims to own it to-day. By what right? That will be the interesting question. There is a whole library of law-books on this subject in the Vatican. The Mexican politicians in matters of this kind are mere infants compared with the diplomats of the Vatican, who were born and brought up in an atmosphere surcharged with the moral and legal grounds for taking church property.

"Entirely aside from these grounds is the great question of possession, which is said to be nine points of the law. Let the Mexican Government follow up its preposterous claim to ownership by an attempt at possession of the Mexican churches, necessitating the eviction of the Church, and then we will see what will happen.

"This is precisely the condition that confronted the French Government within three years. The Church defied the French Government to evict it and has remained in undisturbed possession. So will the Mexican Government be defied."

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LETTERS AND ART

ROMANCE OF A BURIED BOOK

THE strange story of the burial and exhumation of Dante Rossetti's poems is told in the autobiographic narrative of Hall Caine now running in *M. A. P.* (Mainly About People, London). This account may be supposed to be an authentic record of facts, since Mr. Hall Caine was, in earlier years, a personal friend of the poet, and shared his home in Chelsea. The poems, so he tells us, were inspired by and addrest to Rossetti's wife, who was a woman of great beauty and the original of many of the women of ethereal charm that are to be seen in his canvases. Their married life lasted but two years, being cut short by her tragic death from an overdose of laudanum taken as a remedy for insomnia. "The blow to Rossetti was a terrible one. It was some days before he seemed to realize fully the loss that had befallen him, but after that his grief knew no bounds, and it first exprest itself in a way that was full of the tragic grace and beauty of a great renunciation."

On the day of her funeral, Rossetti, according to the present narrative, walked into the room where her body lay, bringing the little book which she had given him for the purpose of preserving the poems. "Quite unmindful of the presence of others, he spoke to his dead wife as tho she could hear, saying the poems it contained had been written to her and for her, and she must take them with her to the grave. With these words, or words to the same effect, he placed the little volume in the coffin by the side of his wife's face and wrapt it round with her beautiful golden hair, and it was buried with her in Highgate Cemetery." The other side of the story is given in these words:

"Thus seven years passed, and during that time Rossetti, who frequently immersed himself in the aims and achievements of his friends and witnessed their rise to fame and honor, began to think with pain of the aspirations as a poet which he himself had renounced, and to cast backward glances at the book he had buried in his wife's coffin. That book contained the only perfect copy of his poems, other copies being either incomplete or unrevised, and it is hardly to be wondered at that he asked himself at length if it could not be regained. The impulse of grief, or regret, or even remorse, that had prompted him to the act of renunciation had been satisfied, and for seven years he had denied himself the reward of his best poetic effort—was not his penance at an end? It was doing no good to the dead to leave hidden in the grave the most beautiful works he had been able to produce—was it not his duty to the living, to himself, and perhaps even to God, to recover and publish them?

"The exhumation, when Rossetti had brought himself to agree to it, was eventually carried out. According to his own account, given to me twelve years afterward, the preparations were endless before the work could be begun. But at length the license of the Home Secretary was obtained, the faculty of the Consistory Court was granted, and one night, seven and a half years after the burial, a fire was built by the side of the grave of Rossetti's wife in Highgate Cemetery, the grave was opened, the coffin was raised to the surface, and the buried book was removed.

"I remember that I was told, with much else which it is unnecessary to repeat, that the body was apparently quite perfect on coming to the light of the fire on the surface, and that, when the book was lifted, there came away some of the beautiful golden hair in which Rossetti had entwined it.

"While the painful work was being done, the unhappy author of it, now keenly alive to its gravity and already torturing himself with the thought of it as a deed of sacrilege, was sitting alone, anxious and full of self-reproaches, at the house of the friend who had charge of it, until, later than midnight, he returned to say it was all over. . . . . .

"The volume was not much the worse for the years it had lain in the earth; but, nevertheless, it was found necessary to take it back to Rossetti, that illegible words might be deciphered and deficiencies filled in. This was done, with what result of fresh distress can easily be imagined, and then, with certain additions of subsequent sonnets, the manuscript was complete. Under the simple title of 'Poems,' it was published in 1870, fifteen years after the greater part of it was produced, and when the author was forty-two."

The success of the book was immediate and immense, says the chronicler. "It was reviewed with enthusiasm on nearly every side, and it was, indeed, at once the literary sensation and one of the social events of the hour." A year later another event occurred that turned Rossetti's happiness over the success of the volume into bitterness. He, along with Swinburne and William Morris, was attacked in *The Contemporary Review* in an article called "The Fleshly School of Poetry," written by Robert Buchanan, then, as Mr. Caine estimates him, "a young author who had risen to very considerable distinction as a poet, and was consequently suspected, no doubt without injustice, of being actuated by feelings of envy rather than by a desire for the public good." The effect of the article on Rossetti is told in the following:

"Against Rossetti, as the latest and most universally acclaimed of poets, Buchanan's attack was especially directed, and while it may be freely admitted that there was actually present in some of the poetry assailed a tendency to deviate from wholesome reticence in dealing with human passion, and that to deify mere lust is an offense and an outrage, the sum total of all the poetry that was really reprehensible was probably less than one hundred lines, and therefore too inconsiderable to justify the charge made against its author of an attempt to ruin society.

"To say that Rossetti felt this charge is not to express his sense of it. He who had withheld his pictures from exhibition from dread of the distracting influence of public opinion, he who for fifteen years had kept back his poems from print in obedience first to an extreme modesty of personal estimate, and afterward to the command of a mastering passion, was of all men the one most likely to feel deeply and incurably the wicked slander, born in the first instance of jealousy, that he had unpacked his bosom of unhealthy passions and demoralized the public mind.

"If what Rossetti did, under this first fire of the enemy, seems weak or futile, let it be said that only those who know by experience what it is to have this foul accusation made against them, can have any idea of its distracting power. In the first moments of his indignation he wrote a full and point-by-point rejoinder, printed it as a pamphlet, had a great number struck off, and then destroyed every copy. After that he wrote a temperate but not very effectual letter to *The Athenæum;* but, finding that the accusations he rebutted were repeated immediately with increasing bitterness, he lost hope of stemming the tide of hostile criticism, and announced his intention of abandoning poetic composition.

"One by one some of the remaining friends of earlier years seemed now to have left him. Whether, as I have heard certain of them say, they wearied a little of Rossetti's absorption in the critical attacks made upon him, thinking he put them out of proportion, or interpreted their origin and intention by a light that was scarcely consistent with sanity, or whether Rossetti, on his part, began to think of his old comrades as 'summer friends,' who fell away at the first breath of winter, the result was the same—he shut himself up in his big house in yet more absolute seclusion than before.

"Nor did the mischief end there. The chloral which he had first taken in small doses he began now, in moments of physical prostration and nervous excitement, to indulge in to excess, and as a consequence he went through a series of terrible tho intermittent illnesses, inducing a morbid condition in which he was the victim of many painful delusions. Among them, as was perhaps natural, were some that related to the exhumation of his wife's body, and the curse that was supposed to have followed him for that desecration. This was an idea very liable to torment a mind so susceptible to supernatural suggestion as Rossetti's, and altho one's soul cries out against a torture that was greater than any sins of his deserved, one can not but welcome the thought that the seclusion to which he doomed himself, and the illness from which he suffered, were due to something more serious and more worthy of a man than the hostile article of a jealous fellow poet."

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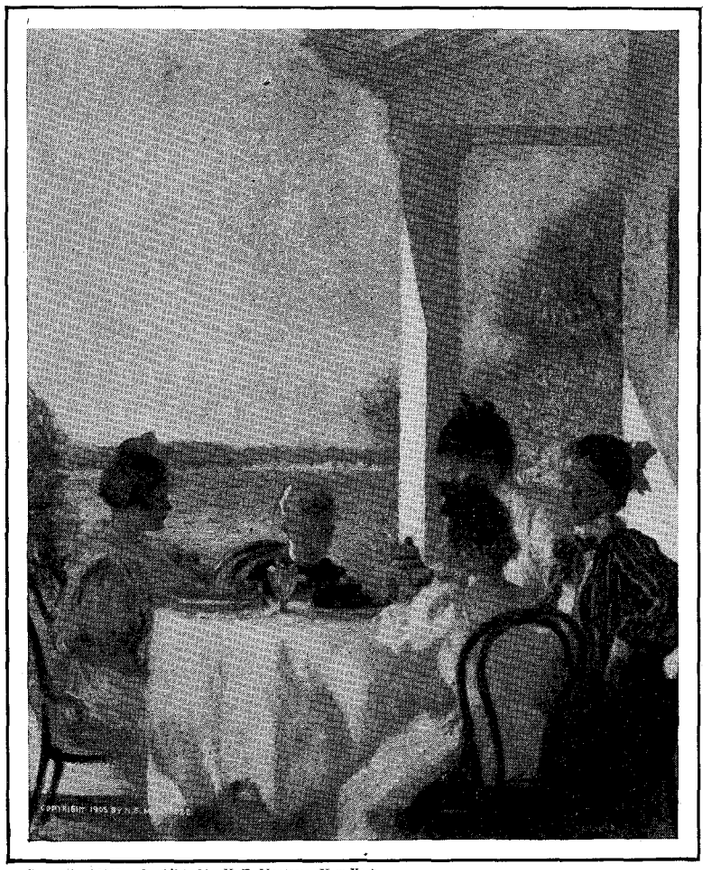
MORAL INTEGRITY OF PICTURES

HAS the imitation picture that deceives even experienced connoisseurs an artistic merit of its own that entitles it to respectful consideration? Such a question has been frequently asked in connection with the alleged art frauds that have become the matter of an important legal suit. In our issue of May 30 we referred to Mr. William T. Evans's suit against an art-dealer for passing upon him certain alleged fraudulent canvases attributed to the late Homer D. Martin. In the course of a review of this case in *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Samuel Swift puts the question: "If the supposed imitation is good enough to deceive all save a few experts, why is it not, for practical purposes, good enough to buy and to enjoy?" He replies:



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BREAKFAST ON THE PIAZZA.

From the painting by E. C. Tarbell in the collection of F. P. Carpenter.

Tarbell's pictures, says Mr. Caffin, are "almost exclusively the medium of expression of abstract beauty."

"Perhaps the best answer to that is that in the final test of living with such pictures . . . they are bound to lose their potency and to disclose their true character. Paintings are like men and women—their honesty, or the lack of it, is invariably established in due time. Clever and superficially agreeable scoundrels have their day, and sometimes it is a relatively long one. A picture, to exert positive influence, must be more than a mere record of facts (else a colored photograph could replace it); it must express the character and personality of the artist, the emotional reaction of his own nature under the impact of what he sees. These qualities of a creative artist find utterance in the subject and in the design of his pictures, their relations of line and mass, the depth and luminosity of their color, the habitual but not merely formal or routine strokes of the brush over the canvas. Clever mimics, for amusement or gain, can often simulate one or half-a-dozen of these typical modes of expression, but to those familiar with the subject himself such performances are mere feats of virtuosity, and do not deceive for long, if at all. Every original work of a good artist shows a nervous force, an outspoken treatment of his material, a boldness of handling, that a copyist, no matter how skilful, can hardly ever attain. The creative vigor becomes in the imitation timid conformity. Beautiful in some degree the copy or the spurious work may be, but it can not have the freedom and energy of the pictorial utterance it seeks to reproduce. And by just so much, like an insincere man or woman, the untrue work will lose its hold upon those who have made its acquaintance."

MISTAKEN VIEW OF AMERICAN ART

AMERICAN painters are sometimes accused of being little more than technicians, without ideas or ideals, and the charge is made that their work may be searched in vain "for the evidence of elevated thought, for the expression of exalted sentiment." Mr. E. C. Tarbell's work is often cited as an example. Critics who take this view of American artists in general and Mr. Tarbell in particular are answered in the June *Harper's* by Mr. Charles H. Caffin. The layman makes this charge, says Mr. Caffin, under the impulse of the feeling that modern American art gives "no echo of the spiritual and mental conflict that is seething around" us, but such a critic fails "to recognize that the status of painting has changed; that in the revolution of events the scope of its ideals and possibilities is materially different from what it was in the great days of the past." Mr. Caffin explains:

"Narrowed down to the simplest terms, the change which has taken place in the scope of painting is that, whereas in the past it was preeminently an art of representation, to-day it should be an interpretation of expression. To the Renaissance it was an expansive and decorative exposition of the common and collective belief in religion, and of the more restricted but fully as fervent enthusiasm for the recovered philosophy of classic Greece. It was an anthropomorphic art; on the one hand embodying the dogmas and story of the Christian faith, on the other hand giving splendid concrete form to the belief in life. It was suited to the people of its time—a Southern race, for the most part unlettered, sensuous, and practical. Its example survived with constantly dwindling luster through two centuries, during which the worship of the human form as the highest embodiment of beauty persisted. Under various treatments of imagined idealism, really more than less materialistic, the representation of the concrete, the flesh and blood of matter, was the artist's ideal. With hosts of them it still is to-day. They have not noticed the change in the relation of their art to life.

"For no longer is there a need for the painter to occupy himself with representation. The spread of education has opened up new fields of thought and experience, which painting is powerless to represent. In rivalry with literature, painting is a dead language; pitted against the exactness and scope of science, it is utterly inadequate; regarded as an art of representation, it is but food for children, fit only for men and women whose minds have not passed beyond the child stage of picture-books.

"Accordingly, people, whose minds are grasping the real problems of life, but who still look to pictures mainly for representation, are baffled and have lost interest in art; while painters who cling to the old traditions of art, discovering the indifference of the more intelligent people, lay the blame upon them and prate of the lack of an 'art atmosphere' in this country."

There is a need felt by the present generation, the writer asserts, for painting "treated as an art of interpreting expression." People are "hungry to be awakened to a sense of beauty in the abstract." The modern landscape-painters, he contends, supply the need, tho the appeal they make "is very slightly, if at all, through the facts of nature which are represented. It is almost exclusively the result of their expression of abstract beauty." In another field than that of landscape Tarbell's pictures are "almost exclusively the medium of expression of abstract beauty." They are not to be regarded as "*genre* in the old sense that their significance is to be

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calculated by their intimate representation of familiar things," tho such matters form the subject of his pictures. "An artist may approach his subject in a manner purely objective, and yet inform his interpretation of it with the subjectivity of his own imagination." With the help of such a principle Tarbell's work is further examined:

"We are no longer occupied with the actual subjects he has chosen, so much as with the way in which he has exprest and interpreted their inherent beauty. We become aware that the subjects have been viewed with no ordinary eye, but with a rare vision that is keenly sensitive to the most subtle and intangible and fugitive evidences of beauty; that these have been comprehended with a sensuous intellectuality, which knows how to unify all these myriad nuances into a chord of complete harmony, and with an imagination that feels this beauty in its relation to the conception of beauty in the abstract. Particularly is this true of Tarbell's latest works that are the expression of his full maturity both of self-realization and technical efficiency.

"The well-known artist-critic, Philip L. Hale, has put on record his belief that Tarbell's 'The Venetian Blind' is 'the best picture that has been done in America.' The words were written in 1898, and Mr. Hale, I imagine, would be disposed to question their present validity in view of his friend's latest achievements. Moreover, one may suspect, the judgment had particular, if not exclusive, reference to the technical problems involved in the picture and to the assurance of their solution. His opinion, it will be remembered, was so far indorsed by the jury of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg that they awarded the picture the gold medal. For my own part, I must admit that it never appealed to me as deeply as do, for example, 'A Girl Crocheting,' 'Breakfast on the Piazza,' or 'Girls Reading.' In these, if I mistake not, there is superior evidence of technical skill, a more complete merging of the means in the end; a closer approximation to Whistler's dictum that a work of art is finished when all traces of the means by which it has been produced have disappeared. But aside from technical considerations such as these, the later pictures I have named and many others stir my imagination to a degree that 'The Venetian Blind' failed to do. In them one loses consciousness of the model and surroundings, gets beyond the jangle of studio jargon, and finds oneself in that region of pure delight in which the actual sense consciousness has become rarefied into abstract sensation. Lest this sound to some readers absurdly transcendental, let me drop down, even at the risk of astonishing and perhaps offending the artist, to a more comprehensible plane—a *moral* one.

"But to me 'Girls Reading' seems a lesson in the holiness of beauty.

"In the hush that pervades the room, the pensive tenderness of the various silhouettes of dark against light; in the reverence, if I may say so, that impregnates the harmony of the whole, I discover, idealized with inexpressible charm, the possible beauty of the home life.

"Such a lesson, of course, was not intended by the artist; yet so profoundly has he explored the visible beauty of the scene, and so informed it with creative spirit, that the picture is at once an expression of the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty. Imagine for a moment, if it is not too great an effort to your feelings, a painter starting out to convey this suggestion by direct representation.

"The comparative banality of the probable result would illustrate the point with which I began, that in substituting expression for representation and affecting us by abstract suggestion rather than by concrete facts Tarbell proves himself responsive to the mental needs and conditions of his time. His art, in fact, has the quality of symbolism by which the modern mind is endeavoring to interpret 'the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.'"

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GIRLS READING.

From the painting by E. C. Tarbell in the collection of Mrs. Daniel Merriman.

In the reverence that impregnates the harmony of this picture, Mr. Caffin discovers, "idealized with inexpressible charm, the possible beauty of the home life."

THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE PLAYWRIGHT

IS the instinct of the crowd more nearly right than the logic of an expert psychologist? Such is the question the theatrical world of Paris is trying to decide. The occasion for the debate is the production of a new drama, "Simone," from the pen of Brieux, the ultramodern French playwright-moralist, which has been the event of the Parisian theatrical season. It would have excited general interest in any case, owing to Brieux's prominence, his radicalism, his disregard of convention, and his use of the stage as a platform to denounce social and moral evils. But "Simone" has proved a veritable sensation for another reason—the author, in view of hostile criticism and intense dissatisfaction with his dénouement on the part of the dress-rehearsal audience, usually very select and exacting, felt himself constrained to rewrite and change his last act, or the final scenes of it. He, a psychological and philosophical dramatist, has allowed an audience to overrule him on the vital question of his play, to dictate a conclusion opposite to that at which his own logic had arrived. Was this a surrender or an act of courage? And was he right, or is the public's solution of the problem of the play the correct one, with human nature as it is?

All these questions are still under discussion in French journals. Brieux is convinced that he did the right thing in accepting the psychological verdict of his impartial audience, but he is obliged to admit that the great artists, the writers of masterpieces, do not need to rewrite their plays at the command of the public.

The plot of "Simone," as summarized in *Le Figaro*, is as follows:

A woman has betrayed her husband, and he has exercised his "legal" right, as well as the right which earlier dramatists recognized, to kill her. It is generally believed that the woman has committed suicide, but a long conversation in the first act draws out the truth. The husband unfolds the terrible secret in the presence of his father-in-law and other intimates. There is a tender child in the family, a little girl *Simone*, and her whole future is at stake in the secret. It must be kept for her sake.

Ten years elapse. *Simone* has grown up and has been the joy

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and the comfort of her father. Both have been very happy. the girl in her ignorance, the father in his belief that no one suspects or remembers the past. *Simone* is in love, and the fortunate youth is even more deeply enamored of her. A betrothal takes place in the absence of the young man's father, but that gentleman's appearance on the scene immediately follows, and the clouds gather. He begins to offer all manner of explanations for deferring the marriage. The explanations are rather lame and embarrassed; gradually the truth emerges. The boy's father knows the secret of the father of *Simone*, and he is opposed to the alliance. A rupture is inevitable, and it occurs then and there. *Simone* enters and at once finds out that something is wrong. Painful questioning and more painful evasion ensue. Finally, the father tells *Simone* that the engagement is off, but passionately begs her to swear never to ask him the cause of the affair. He alone is to blame, he admits; he is the author of her misfortune, but precisely in what way he can never reveal. Out of devotion and loyalty to him she makes the promise, but makes it in anguish and sorrow.

When the third act opens, the poor girl has learned the bitter truth through the confidences of a sympathizing governess. She knows of her father's guilt, of her mother's sin and terrible punishment. The former, whom she had adored, she now loathes; she can not bear his touch, his presence. She is very cruel, and here the dramatist in the act as originally written, sought to justify her attitude by mercilessly logical reasoning in a long dialog between father and daughter. The upshot was that the murder could not be forgiven by the girl, and that both must suffer from the tragic wrong that he had committed.

It is against this dénouement that the audience revolted. It had enthusiastically applauded the first two acts, but the last it rejected with equal emphasis. It thought that the daughter, in the circumstances, must and would forgive the wretched father. And Brieux, in rewriting the final scenes, makes her forgive.

If, he writes to *Le Figaro*, "I have written a play with the intention of convincing thousands of persons, and they resist my solution, it is I who must be wrong." And he adds that there would be no warrant for persisting in an error simply because the public, not professional psychologists, had pointed out the error. An author, like other people, should be willing to learn and profit by spontaneous, honest criticism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIPLE HANDICAP TO MEN OF LETTERS

A TRIPLE handicap is responsible for the high percentage of casualties among men of letters. Casualties, that is, not of broken arms and legs, but broken spirits and health over the failure of their literary wares. Mr. Kipling, in giving the president's address at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, in London, pointed out what these handicaps were. Thus: "Men perpetually measured against the great works of the past; men debarred by law from full possession of their own works in the present; men driven from within to work whether their world desires that work or not." These three seemed to the speaker more adequate causes of misfortune than the individual folly which is sometimes alleged as the rock upon which writers strike. Mr. Kipling, according to the report published in the London *Standard*, had this to say of the slanderous alternative:

"There is a legend in Philistia—a pharisaical legend—that those who follow letters are disorderly minded, unstable of habit, and so peculiarly open to misfortune. Now since the Pharisees originate very little that has not been put into their minds by the Scribes, it is possible that men of letters writing about men of letters have themselves to thank in some measure for this unkind judgment. Every man in trouble naturally cries that there is no sorrow like his sorrow, but not all men, not all men's friends, nor all men's enemies can draw the world's attention to that complaint. Writers have been their own interpreters in this respect—not always to their own advantage. It does not square in with experience that any class of men has preeminence over any other class in the zeal and perseverance with which its members go about to compass their own ruin."

But besides that failing, erroneously, as this speaker thinks, ascribed to men of letters as distinct from men of all classes, there are the three "handicaps" aforementioned, upon which Mr. Kipling enlarged in these words:

"If you go no further back than the Book of Job you will find that letters, like the art of printing, were born perfect. Some professions, law and medicine, for example, are still in a state of evolution, inasmuch as no expert in them seems to be quite sure that he can win a case or cure a cold. On the other hand, the calling of letters carries with it the disabilities from which these professions are free. When an eminent lawyer or physician is once dead, he is always dead. His ghost does not continue to practise in the law courts or the operating-theater. Now, it can not have escaped your attention that a writer often does not begin to live till he has been dead for some time. In certain notorious cases the longer he has been dead the more alive he is and the more acute is his competition against the living. I do not ask you to imagine the feelings of a barrister exposed to the competition of all the dead lord chancellors that ever sat on the woolsack, each delivering judgment on any conceivable case at 6d. per judgment, paper-bound. I only ask you to allow that what lawyers call 'the dead hand'—in this case with a pen in it—lies heavy on the calling of letters.

"In other callings of life there exists a convention that what a man has made shall be his own and his children's after him. With regard to letters, the world decides that after a very short time all that a writer may have created shall be taken from him, and shall become the property of anybody and everybody except the original maker. This may be right. It may be more important that men should be helped to think than that they should be helped to live. But those on whom this righteousness is executed find it difficult to establish a family on letters. Sometimes they find it difficult to feed one. That letters should be exempted from the law of continuous ownership seems to constitute another handicap on the calling. Most men are bound by oath, or organization, or their natural instinct, not to work for nothing. When his demon urges a man of letters to work he may do so without any regard to wages or the sentiments of his fellow workers. This may be incontinence or inspiration. Whichever it is, we must face the fact, and its consequences, that at any moment a man of letters may choose to pay not only with his skin, but in cash and credit, for leave to do his work—to say the thing he desires to say. This is, perhaps, not fair to himself or his fellows, but it is a law of his being, and as such constitutes yet another handicap."

In speaking of the silence and discretion with which the charity of the Literary Fund was administered, Mr. Kipling spoke of the difficulty of bringing home the value of the work to the public, or of persuading that unreasoning body of the more difficult question of deserts. He goes on to say:

"Few people seriously believe that the public success or failure of any work has necessarily any bearing upon its real value. If it had, the public would be as gods, knowing good and evil. It is difficult to find a true test; but suppose that men and women at large could be compelled to remember, and realize to themselves, and to say honestly, what writers of their time had most directly influenced their inner lives. The answers might be unflattering to such of us as think that we make or shape thought. We should come across a thousand instances of good work—faithful, loving, and inspired work—already forgotten, and always unacknowledged, except by the very few it was destined to reach. We might also discover cases where the blessed canons of art would seem to have recoiled upon themselves—puzzling cases where the apparently flagrant pot-boiler had turned a man from destruction quite as effectually as an angel with a flaming sword; cases where a piece of unthinking buffoonery had steadied a man through the ten vital minutes of a life's crisis, where cheap sentiment and rank melodrama had helped to lift some poor soul to humility or sacrifice or strength that he knew not he possest.

"I am making no excuse for mediocrity. I only say it is possible that if the full record of unacknowledged influences were ever revealed, we might end by believing that in the kingdom of Letters also there is neither first nor last. Mercifully that record will never be submitted. But we, the first matter of whose work, great or small, must be the human heart, we can frame our own judgments. Being craftsmen we know where we ourselves have been helped in insight, sympathy, or suggestion by the work of our fellow craftsmen. For the same reason, we can trace the influence of their work on the lips and in the minds of unsuspecting men and women the world over."

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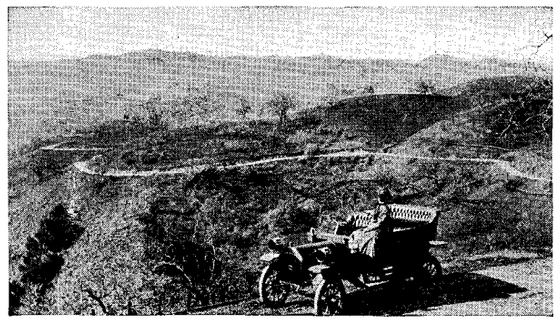
ENGLISH MOHAIR MOTOR-COAT.



By courtesy of "Motor."

ON THE ROAD TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY MOTOR-HAT.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

STATUS OF THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS RACE

SINCE the failure of the leading car in the New York-to-Paris race to penetrate into Alaska after having reached Valdez by steamer, interest in the contest has waned—partly, and perhaps mainly, because there has been little news beyond the fact that the cars had sailed for Japan and had made tours across that country, sailing thence for Vladivostok where their long and difficult journey to Irkutsk, in Siberia, was to begin. Further news from the car will be fragmentary until this part of the journey to Paris has been completed. Meanwhile, in *Motor* for June (from which periodical the four pictures at the head of our motor-car article in the issue of May 9 were taken) is printed a statement as to the relative positions of the three cars in the race as it now stands and as affected by conditions which have arisen since the start from New York was made:

"At a meeting of the committee having charge of the race in Paris, it has been decided that the Thomas car should be allowed fifteen days of time over the Zust by reason of its trip to Alaska whereby it lost that much advantage which it had gained in the United States. This time is calculated according to the relative arrival times of the two cars at Seattle, where the Thomas led the French and Italian cars by fifteen days.

"Another question which arose concerned the status of the Protos, which, in order to sail with the other cars to Vladivostok, was shipped by rail from Pocatello in Idaho to Seattle. Before taking the rail, however, Lieut. Koeppen secured the permission of St. Chaffray, who was the original commissioner-general of the race in Paris, and who, he presumed, could speak with authority. St. Chaffray allowed him to take the train, and under this misapprehension Koeppen shipped his car to Seattle. In consideration of the circumstances, the committee decided that the German car should penalize for fifteen days for going to Seattle by rail, the time being its estimate of how long it would have taken him to reach the Pacific coast without recourse to railroad.

"The Thomas thus starts from Vladivostok with a lead of fifteen days over the Zust and thirty days over the Protos. All the cars are now on the ground ready for the Transsiberian journey."

The road from Vladivostok to Irkutsk has never been crossed by a motor-car. Post-roads exist in that country, but they hardly deserve the name of roads. Luigi Barzini, who rode in the Italian car that won the Peking-to-Paris race last year, has written on this subject an article that recently appeared in the New York *Times*. He says the drivers of the cars in the present race "will find everything along their course except one thing—a road, a real road, white, even, hard, for which the automobile was invented. Not before reaching the center of European Russia at Nijni Novgorod will the automobiles enter the fine stretch of road which is their real home. There they will feel delicious transports of joy as they dash along at furious speed." He says further in detail:

"Around Vladivostok the country is hilly, varied, rough, uninhabited, and lacking in real roads. The mountains are all grouped close to the seashore. They crowd toward the Pacific, as if the entire Asiatic continent had stood up close to the sea to look into the distance. Fifty miles from Vladivostok, near Lorenzoff, the last outposts of the coast mountains vanish along the horizon, and plains without end begin. For the automobiles this part of the trip will be slow, arduous, and filled with small hardships; there will be precipitous descents, steep climbing amid reddish rocks, and afterward, on level ground, soft, swampy stretches. The journey will be made at a favorable time of year, namely, when the thaw is over and the dried ground is firm and hard. The rainy season will still be far away; but wo betide the contestants if they are surprized by a day's bad weather! Then the alluvial soil will soften to a great depth, transforming itself into an impassable sea of mud. The rivers, the wide beds of which are not well defined, will overflow and become unfordable. In vain the automobilists will attempt to force a passage. They will be obliged to wait encamped until the soil dries and solidifies once more.

"The old road, joining Vladivostok to the Transbaikal region, has been completely abandoned. The railroad has killed it. From Khabarovska to Stretynsk, in the Transbaikal, the road was the river, which was navigated by travelers for a distance of two thousand versts. The automobiles will traverse only a part of this old road of the Russian conquests, which in its best times was so bad that the present Czar, in 1891, when he was still the Czarevitch, after having inaugurated with great pomp the work on the Transsiberian Railroad at Vladivostok, consumed eight days in going up the Usuri, traveling in part by ox-cart, at the end of which time he, the cart, the oxen, and the imperial retinue emerged completely covered with mud.

"A great part of the rapidity and good fortune of the automobile race will therefore depend on the weather encountered. Too much precaution can not be taken in crossing the long stretches of swampy ground. For scores of miles the machines will have to go as slowly as men walk, stopping every little while when the soil before them looks insecure, and turning back, perchance, in quest of other means of passage. It will often be necessary to explore the pathways, to penetrate on foot into the dry, grassy tracts; among the underbrush and bushes which give to that region in May a strange and poignantly melancholy coloring.

"After about two days of arduous journeying through the valley of the Suifun River, the automobilists will, on the third day, enter Manchuria. On many occasions the machines will need to add to their horse-power that of the good Chinamen with their dusty pigtails and blue trousers. This will happen in traversing the bleak spurs of the Kinghan, which raise their rough peaks in the western part of Manchuria beyond Tsitsikar.

"Manchuria lacks real roads. There are paths which join village to village, laid out according to the whim of the carters, who drive their heavy, primitive, creaking wagons, made from rough planks, through the fields, following schedules which change according to the seasons and the state of cultivation of the fields. These paths go down to the bottom of ravines, only to emerge again suddenly; they zigzag over the stony or sandy beds of rivers, ford water-courses, obediently following all the roughnesses of the ground. For long stretches the springs and chassis of the automobile will be subjected to severe tests by bumps, shake-ups, and shocks which the road will cause. The motors, kept down to minimum speed, will be exposed to excessive overheating. It will be necessary every few miles, in order to allow them to cool off, to pour water anew into the radiator, which will smoke and hiss like the valve of a steam-boiler.

"Often the automobilists will be forced to bring into requisition all the resources of their ingenuity to solve the most tremendous problems connected with their advance, such as building roads, filling in hollows, reenforcing embankments, removing obstacles, improvising bridges with planks and ropes, acting as mechanics, engineers, strategists, working as sappers do on battle-fields when there is urgent

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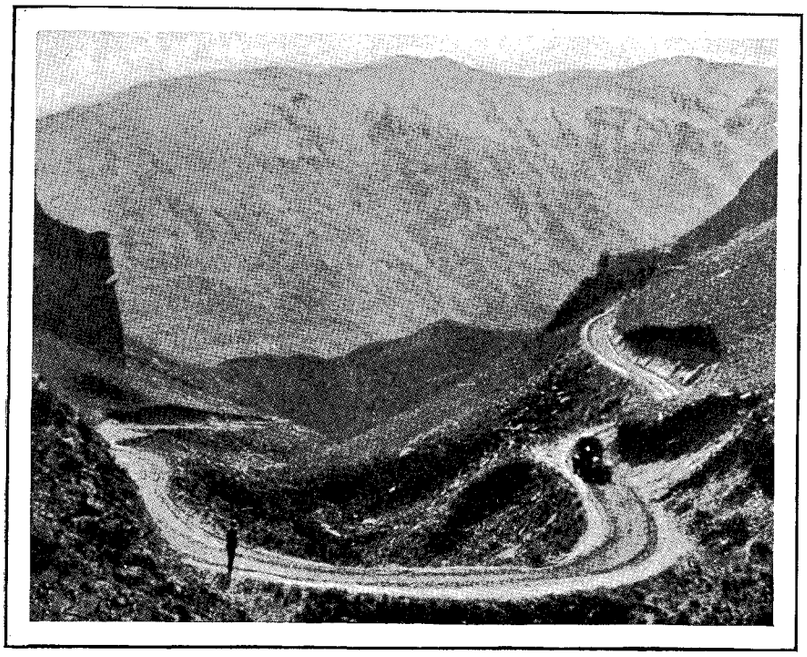


THE SERPENTINE ROAD, CENTRAL OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

need of preparing the way for ammunition convoys and of making it possible for artillery to reach the most inaccessible places. At such times victory, as is often the case with the victories of armies, will come not from force, but from patience.

"Manchuria is traversed by numerous rivers, some wide and deep, like the Sunghari, which is crossed at Harbin, and the Nomni, crossed at Tsitsikar. All are not fordable, none have bridges, few have boats. It is probable that the automobiles will pass over the railroad bridges of the Russian line. The Russian authorities will doubtless not refuse them permission to use the railroad as a road in case of difficulties. Perhaps, moreover, the automobiles may go through the numerous tunnels of the hilly regions of the He-Lung, thus avoiding many difficult mountain passes in the Kinghan and the Yablonoi mountains, which are absolutely impassable for automobiles with motor power alone. It will be a strange sight to see the automobiles penetrating to the very heart of the mountains by the light of their lamps and strong searchlights flashing along the curved black walls of the tunnels.

"Fortunately the railroad will be near. Almost everywhere on their route the contestants in the New York-to-Paris race have had and will have the railroad near-by, like a friend always willing to give aid, like the vigilant presence of civilization in the most remote and uncivilized places, which follows the ardent automobilists, providing their machines with new parts, according as they have need of them, acting alike as a companion and as a defender.

"At Verkhne-Udinsk, about 120 miles from Lake Baikal, they will cease to be the pioneers of automobiling in Russian Asia, for they will enter upon the road already traveled in July of last year by the competitors in the Peking-to-Paris race. They will cross the Selengo's clear waters on the large and primitive ferry-boat near the city, which is always filled with Buriat horsemen of Mongolian features, wrapt in long, hairy zimarres; they will ford the Bolshaia, in the midst of the grandeur of ancient dense forests, and they will travel along the enchanting shores of Lake Baikal, marvelous when it is calm and reflects the luminous abysses of the heavens.

"They will travel through capricious and dangerous meanderings in the swamps of Kolyvan, between great masses of rushes and grasses taller than a man on horseback, and through dense aquatic growths. And, as do the inhabitants, they, too, will be obliged to cover their faces with a great black veil, which looks like a dark emblem of mourning, in order to defend themselves against the poisonous insects which come up in clouds from the stagnant waters. They will pass through great cities, with their imposing white churches, topped by queer green and gilded cupolas, cities in which all the races of Asia come as to a rendezvous, through Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, and Krasnoiarsk, the headquarters of the gold-seekers, and Tomsk, the city of studies, and Omsk, the commercial capital, to which America sells over $40,000,000 worth of agricultural machines every year, and Ekaterinburg, city of miners, overshadowed by the superb forests of the Ural Mountains.

"They may go at the highest speed over the interminable, desolate steppes, where the nomadic Kirghiz gallop, and bands of gipsies encamp in gaudy rags, looking from a distance as if they were clad in old banners. And later they will see, rising on the flat and green horizon, the gradual, easy slopes of the Urals, foreshadowing Europe, and they will salute them with that ineffable pleasure with which mariners on the sea hail the outlines of their homes."

The article in *Motor* contains the statement that from Vladivostok to Moscow the route measures 6,000 miles, while from Moscow to Paris are 3,000 miles more, so that the cars have twice as far to go as they had to go in the United States. The Peking-to-Paris race was made in sixty days, from which it is anticipated that seventy-five days will be sufficient to complete the present journey. By this calculation Paris ought to be reached by August 15.

A TEST CASE IN NEW JERSEY

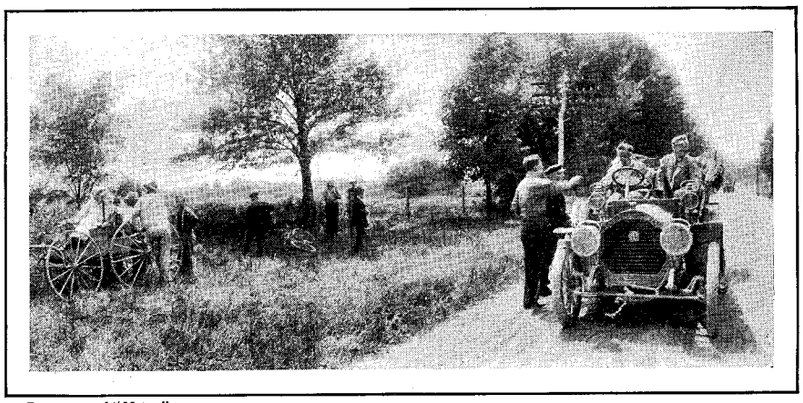
R. H. Johnston, the writer who is known in automobile literature as "Pathfinder," is engaged in a contest in New Jersey to test the constitutionality of the new automobile law of that State. On May 22 of this year he purposely ran his car through the streets of Trenton without a license and was arrested. Several days later, when his case came before a police justice in Trenton for trial, Mr. Johnston's counsel made a motion to dismiss the complaint on the following grounds:

"First, that the required tax of $10 per year, which the New-Jersey law demands of a nonresident owner of an automobile, is a revenue tax and not a license fee imposed under the police powers; that this revenue tax imposes an unconstitutional restriction upon the privilege of a nonresident citizen to enter the State of New Jersey, thereby infringing his liberty as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

"Second, that the New-Jersey tax of $10, for the nonpayment of which this defendant was arrested, constitutes an unconstitutional tax on interstate commerce, violating the Federal Constitution, which places interstate commerce within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Government.

"Third, that this court has no power to impose a fine as directed by the New-Jersey statute, since the New-Jersey tax in question is a revenue tax, this proceeding being noncriminal in its nature, and this court here to-day, if it imposes a penalty under the revenue tax, will be exercising the power of taxation, which is exclusively delegated to the legislative department of the Government, to the exclusion of the judicial.

"Fourth, that this court has no power to impose a fine because the penalty, as described in the New-Jersey law, is dis-



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A "TRAP" NEAR NEW YORK CITY, WITH A COURT WAITING AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

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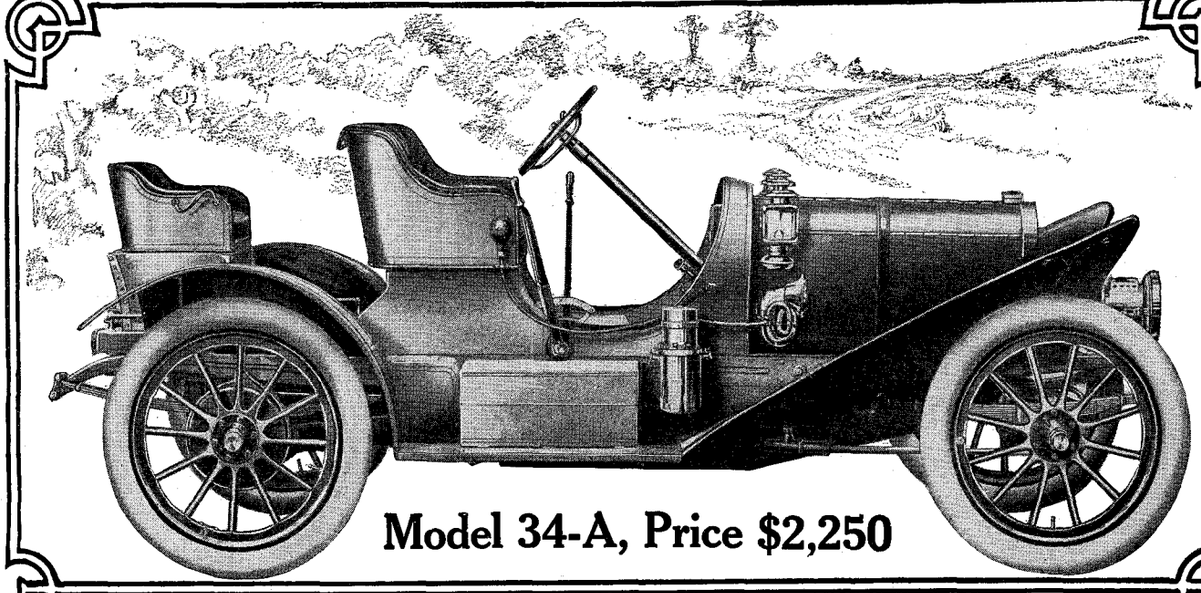

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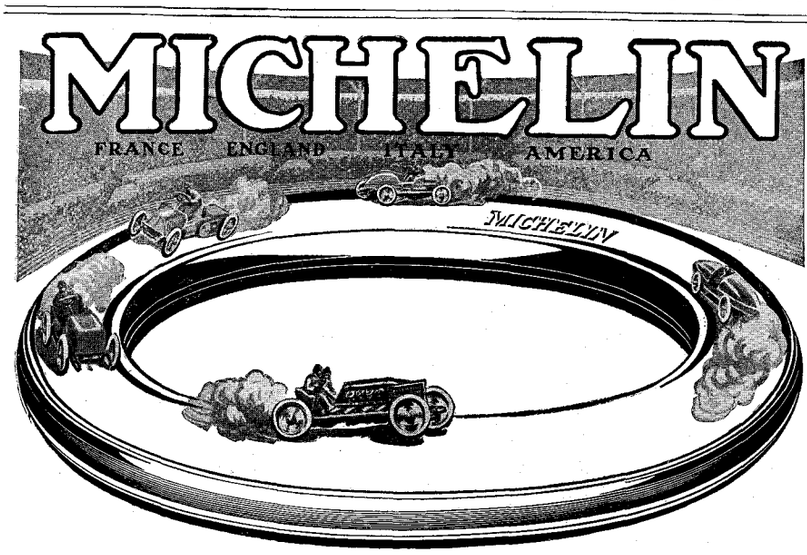

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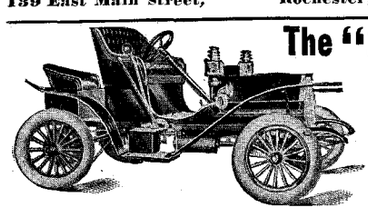

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MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 874*)

cretional with this court up to the sum of $100, and that, in order for the law to be valid, the exact and precise fine must be determined by the law imposing the tax, and the power of the legislature to impose a tax can not be delegated to this court."

The motion of dismissal was denied by the justice, and a fine of $100 was then imposed on Mr. Johnston. Counsel for Mr. Johnston gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, where the constitutional questions involved will be argued.

THE ROUTE OF THIS YEAR'S GLIDDEN TOUR

Of the route selected for this year's contest for the Glidden trophy the comment generally made is that it should prove unusually satisfactory in respect not only of the scenery embraced and the cities passed through, but of the opportunity it gives for thorough and satisfactory tests of the merits of the cars. It is believed that the cars will be obliged to travel strictly on their merits and under rules which will make the test fair for all. The route as laid out runs as follows:

July 9, Buffalo, N. Y., to Cambridge Springs, Pa., 117.4 miles;
July 10, Cambridge Springs to Pittsburg, Pa., 110.2 miles;
July 11, Pittsburg to Bedford Springs, Pa., 106.4 miles;
July 12 (Sunday), at Bedford Springs;
July 13, Bedford Springs to Harrisburg, 107.3 miles;
July 14, Harrisburg, Pa., to Philadelphia, 133.5 miles;
July 15, Philadelphia to Milford, Pa.;
July 16, Milford to Albany;
July 17, Albany to Boston;
From Boston the tour will go into Maine, thence into the White Mountains, and probably disband at Saratoga on July 22 or 23.

Of the pathfinders and their work in laying out the routes, a writer in the New York *Evening Post* remarks that they "have had a soggy time of it," having had to "accept the country as they found it, and it was a muddy, spring-freshet sort of a find," and then proceeds;

"Sometimes when the pathfinders have wandered a bit from the proper roads, they have had to be ferried from the car to their meals; at other times, they have climbed from the car, up through the mud, to the door-sill of a farmhouse, by means of ropes and ladders. Yet always the car has extricated itself and carried them back to where there were roads with some bottom to them, even if somewhat distant. Thus far there has been no mishap to either ths car or its passengers; but the progress hae been slow, because at this season of the year even the good roads being chosen for the tour are in bad condition, and not at all what they will be in July. The pathfinders have had hard luck, also, in running from one rainy section into another. In spite of all, the route is now nearly measured, all the turns and landmarks noted, and the arrangements for hotel accommodations for 500 persons made."

L. M. Bradley, writing in *Motor* (June),

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says that "time and gain the car has plunged through mud, slush, and snow, many times sinking to the running-board, at other times the axles have been buried in soft, clayish mud. The run from Buffalo to Erie was through seven inches of snow and mud, and a stinging wind was sweeping in from Lake Erie. While going through the Indian reservation outside of Buffalo, for twelve miles the roads were in terrible condition. Both rear chains were thrown off." These, however, are conditions which prevailed in the season of bad roads. With the coming of July they will alter greatly for the better. The writer in *The Evening Post* adds a few interesting statements:

"As the pathfinder proceeded, he made note of every turn, of the character of the roadbed, the landmarks, the toll-gates and their fees, and of the distances between each turn and crossroad; so that the route-book issued will be more complete in detail, more accurate, and of permanent value as a touring-guide. Nearly all of the overnight stops will be in big cities, where there are ample accommodations, and arrangements have been made all along for putting up the tourists at regular rates. Following the usual custom, the first few days of the tour have been made comparatively easy, and the harder days will come later in the mountains.

"From Cambridge Springs to Pittsburg will not be an easy run on the tour, altho the distance is short and the roads fair, for there are many hills and dangerous curves. From Pittsburg the route leads across several summits of the Alleghanies to Bedford Springs. There were more hills to be surmounted going from Bedford Springs to Harrisburg and from there to Philadelphia, but the roads are splendid from Harrisburg to the Quaker City, and this day's run will probably be made in six or seven hours."

Charles J. Glidden of Boston, from whom this tour gets its name, arrived in New York from Europe with his wife on May 30, after having made a tour in the Mediterranean countries which added 4,161 miles to his motor record begun in 1901

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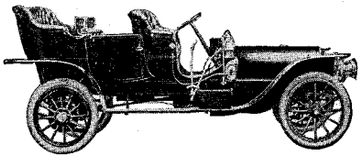

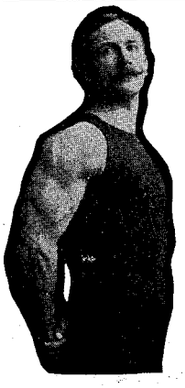

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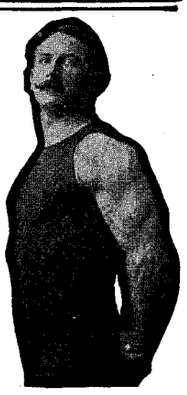

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The "Maxwell"

"When my car is in condition"

Protested a disgruntled driver, when his machine had lost a hill climbing contest to a lower (rated) power Maxwell—"when my car is in condition, I can beat you all right, all right."

The Maxwell man laughed. "I admit it," he said, cheerfully—"at least I would if I ever saw a car of that make in condition."

I was only an innocent—though interested—bystander, so I held my peace.

But I thought, if the man who contemplates buying a car this season could appreciate, as I do, how much that controversy indicated as to the difference between Maxwells and other cars—why! we never could turn out enough to meet the demand even with the addition of our new, ten-acre factory at Newcastle, Ind.

"When they are in condition," other cars sometimes defeat Maxwells—one never can account for the spectacular sprint of a "dark horse"—any more than he can depend on a repetition of it.

But the quality that I like in Maxwell cars—the quality that enables every Maxwell owner to wear a confident expression just before, as well as a contented one after, a contest—is that of consistency, certainty, dependability or whatever you may term it, that you can stake your life on.

Maxwell drivers have at their command a known quantity of power and performance and they can rely on repeating, at any time or place any performance done anywhere else with a Maxwell.

"It serves you right"—the Maxwell.

Benj. Briscoe
President

Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company
Members A. M. C. M. A.
P. O. Box 3, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Factories:
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Pawtucket, R. I.

U.S. Army Officers find an ideal riding seat—and so will you—in the

Whitman Saddle

Originated by an army officer 30 years ago, and ever since supreme in the favor of expert horsemen and gentlemen riders. Modeled scientifically to fit horse anatomy and give perfect comfort and assured safety to rider. Lightest, strongest, best.

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Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York City

and now showing a total of 46,528 miles traversed in 39 countries. He and his wife "have twice encircled the globe with their car, reaching the most northerly points across the arctic circle, and southerly in New Zealand." They have taken 2,500 photographs on their trips, and their minutes comprize a manuscript of 225,000 words. Last spring they were the first persons to enter Syria with an automobile. Three permits had been obtained from the Sultan of Turkey. They drove to many historic places in the Holy Land, and were received in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth with notable interest on the part of natives.

POLICE ABUSE OF MOTOR-CAR LAWS

Alfred E. Ommen, who at one time was a magistrate in New York City and at another for several years special counsel for the Automobile Club of America, writes in *Motor* (June) of the enforcement of motor-car laws in cities and particularly of the abuse of those laws by the police. He says "it is impossible accurately to time a car by means of a stop-watch over a measured course, where the officer (as he usually does) stands four blocks from the starting-mark and two blocks from the finish." He remarks further:

"The enforcement of the law has been abused and made ridiculous. An automobile can be stopped in much shorter distance and with greater safety to its occupants than a trolley-car. An accident caused by a trolley-car running over a man and killing him is noticed in the daily press by a few lines, if noticed at all. But if it be an automobile there are large headlines, a long story, and it is generally said that the automobilist was careless and reckless. The result of all this newspaper agitation has created an intense situation between motorists and the people who do not own cars.

"You can take an automobile into the street and use it by going at the rate of ten miles an hour, but if you go, say, fifteen miles you are arrested and generally convicted and have to pay a fine, the amount of which depends on the location of the arrest. Geography and the temper of the judge have much to do with the amount that you have to pay. What makes this arbitrary distinction? When you go ten miles an hour where the houses are less than one hundred feet apart you obey the law, while if you go eleven at the same place you violate it. In Connecticut there is no limit; in New Jersey it is twelve miles an hour; in New Hampshire it is eight. In going around a sharp corner in New York, you must go no faster than a mile in fifteen minutes, but in Massachusetts you can lawfully go around in seven and one-half minutes, while in New Jersey you can legally do it in seven minutes. Under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Hainer case the law in New York City now is that if you go eight and one-half miles an hour (assuming that proper signs have been put up) you can be fined ten dollars under the City Ordinance; if you go ten and one-half miles an hour and it is a first offense, you can be

6%

IN order to make safety doubly sure deposits with this Company are secured by our capital and surplus and by independent mortgages on real estate. Please write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes Guaranteed for One Year

Ever notice how much of your Tire trouble is in the Inner Tubes? That's because Inner Tubes have been neglected by tire makers heretofore.

The 1908 Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes are in a class by themselves—the best that experts can construct with the finest materials. That's why we can afford to protect you from all tube troubles—except those due to punctures or carelessness—for a full year. These tubes are in thorough keeping with the

GOODYEAR
Detachable Auto-Tire

That's the strongest thing that can be said for inner tubes. Red Seal Brand Tubes in Goodyear Detachable Tires on Goodyear Universal rims complete a combination that insures the motorist against tire worries. Call at any of our branches—or at our factory—and see the tubes, the tire and the rim. Write for illustrated booklets and description.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Boston, 261 Dartmouth Street; Cincinnati, 317 East Fifth St.; Los Angeles, 932 South Main St.; Denver; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Ave.; New York, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland, 2005 Euclid Ave.; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan Street; Buffalo, 719 Main Street; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Ave; Seattle, 2001 Second Ave; Omaha, 20 0 Farnam St; Milwaukee, 190-196 Eighth St.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio.

6293 MILES WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

ISN'T that a record to make you envious—Mr. Motorist? Read this letter:

"I am returning to you one of your Tire Protectors after a run of 6293 miles, very little the worse for wear. I have not had one puncture and my casings are apparently as good today as when I put them on."
Very truly yours, A. MASON, Supt. Buick Motor Co.

Standard Tire Protectors

solve tire troubles to stay solved. If you are tired of the worry and drudgery of puncture and blowouts and the delays and everlasting repair bills, let us prove to you that "Standard Protectors do protect." No mechanical fastenings; they positively will not creep or come off. Send to us today for handsome descriptive booklet and our special offer that will end your tire troubles.

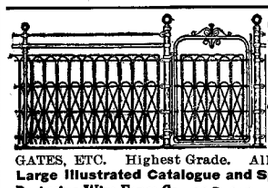
Standard Tire Protector Co.
Dept. C Saginaw, Mich.

A. B. C. AUTOMOBILE Simple Name—Simple Machine

A fine hill climber. Speeds up to 25 miles an hour. Most practical, powerful and durable automobile of its class. Is made easy to operate—no complicated parts—no tires to puncture—no repairs. Safest machine made. Built for 2, 3 or 4 passengers. 10 to 12 h. p. Write to-day for particulars.

A. B. C. Motor Vehicle Co.
3911 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

$600



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"Cost Less Than Wood"
LAWN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.
Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices FREE
Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 82 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

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fined one hundred dollars for violation of the Motor-vehicle Law.

"There have been just as many accidents caused by running cars within the speed limit as beyond it. There are many more accidents caused by horse-drawn vehicles, comparatively, than by automobiles. The man who goes through the streets of New York, driving his car at the rate of ten miles an hour, is just as liable to run over a child who dashes out from the sidewalk as the man who is going fifteen miles an hour."

The matter of accidents to children is made the subject of a special paragraph:

"Most of the accidents to children in this city are caused by the children themselves and not because of any excessive speed. The non-owner does not believe it, but let him run a car once through the streets of New York City and the statement, after such an experience, will not appear so harsh. He will find children who stand in the middle of the street, waving their hands, until the car is almost upon them. They they run—sometimes they fall, and there is an accident. The driver of the car is blamed. Sometimes boys try to jump on the running-board and fall and are hurt. Children often run out blindly in front of a car; they dash out of hallways or from the curb. Every child has to throw his cap in the roadway so that you will run over it. Many of the children throw things at you. I remember once when going to the Astoria Ferry with my wife in the car, a young man, of surely seventeen years of age, threw a large piece of ice that he picked out of the gutter. The ice crashed against the side of the car and left a bad mark. One can not catch such a miscreant. There is absolutely no respect for ladies who may be in the car; whether the ladies are young or old and gray, it makes no difference."

He Told Them.—LADY BOUNTIFUL—"Well, all I can say is, Jenkins, that if these people insist on building those horrid little villas near my gate, I shall leave the place."

JENKINS—"Exactly what I told them at the meeting, your Ladyship. I said, 'Do you want to drive away the goose that lays the golden eggs'?"—*Punch.*

The Lady or the Tiger?—"Your wife's twin sister is so like her that I wonder you can tell them apart."

"Well, when I meet either of them, I kiss her. When she slaps my face I know it isn't Bertha."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

BUILT UP

Right Food Gives Strength and Brain Power.

The natural elements of wheat and barley, including the phosphate of potash, are found in Grape-Nuts, and that is why persons who are run down from improper food pick up rapidly on Grape-Nuts.

"My system was run down by excessive night work," writes a N. Y. man, "in spite of a liberal supply of ordinary food.

"After using Grape-Nuts I noticed improvement at once, in strength, and nerve and brain power.

"This food seemed to lift me up and stay with me for better exertion, with less fatigue. My weight increased 20 lbs. with vigor and comfort in proportion.

"When traveling I always carry the food with me to insure having it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

VICTOR

Victor III $40

Other styles $10 to $100

A home without a Victor is a stage without a play.

Get a Victor and put on the play. Pick out your own performers, arrange your own program, and enjoy the music, fun and entertainment that every home needs.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

The Victor is sold by all live music-dealers and talking-machine merchants. Any of them will gladly play the Victor for you.

Write to us for catalogues.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N.J., U.S.A.

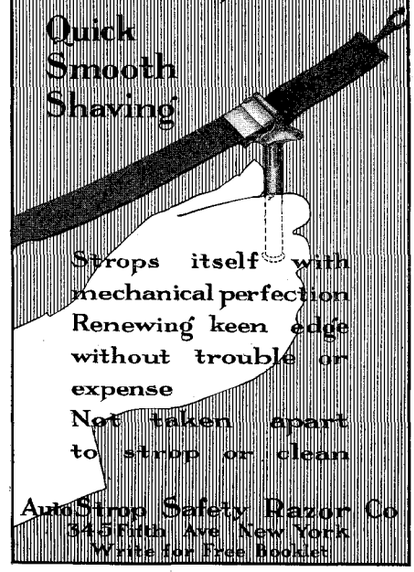
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records

The new Victor records for each month are for sale on the 28th of the preceding month—the Simultaneous Opening Day throughout America.

AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR

Quick
Smooth
Shaving



Strops itself with mechanical perfection
Renewing keen edge without trouble or expense
Not taken apart to strop or clean

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co
345 Fifth Ave New York
Write for Free Booklet

WATERPROOFED LINEN

LITHOLIN

COLLARS AND CUFFS

Every Man's Necessity

For comfort, fit, style and economy **LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs** are almost indispensable. Wiped with a damp cloth they are as clean as when new, with the original whiteness, and NEVER WILT, crack nor fray. Not celluloid or rubber. Cuts show only a few of the Litholin shapes.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.

THE FIBERLOID COMPANY

Dept. 13, 7 Waverly Place, New York

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THERE ARE NO FORCED SALE METHODS

employed in selling ***Shawknit*** Socks which have stood the test for more than 30 years. Each year, the sales rapidly increasing, the demand exceeding the supply.

Shawknit Socks are seamless—knitted to fit the feet—from standard, uniform quality yarns. Famous for their unrivalled wearing qualities

Shawknit Socks are not chemically finished—they are given a natural finish which preserves their strength. Pure, indelible, vegetable dyes only are used, which never crock, stain nor fade.

It is a pleasure for us to recommend you to the nearest dealer.

When a dealer once puts in the ***Shawknit*** line he sticks to it, because when a man once wears the ***Shawknit*** Socks he will take no others.

We fill orders only when you are unable to procure them from your dealer. In such cases we will deliver goods anywhere in the U. S. upon receipt of price. When ordering direct specify size. Our beautiful illustrated catalog will help you in your selection and will keep you posted. Try the following assortments and give ***Shawknits*** a thorough test: **1989 Famous Snowblack; 5P1 Black and White Mixture, pure white inside; 388 A rich dressy Navy Blue.**

25c. per pair, 6 pairs in a dainty box $1.50. **Thousands of dealers carry and sell *Shawknit* Socks. Accept no substitute.**

SHAW STOCKING CO., 4 Smith Street, Lowell, Mass.

Collars, Cuffs, Waists, Belts, Etc.

DAINTY pins of tempered steel with coil spring, and needle points so sharp they pass easily through starched linen without tearing fabric or bending pin. Practically indestructible. Made in Nickel Plate, Jet and Dull Black Enamel.

Also **14K Roman Plate** or **Bright Rolled** Gold Finish, that will keep its luster as long as and look as well as the highest price baby pins.

Price, Nickel, Jet, or dull Black, 4 on card, **10 cents**; 14K Gold Plate, 2 on card, **25 cents.**

Your dealer will supply you. If he don't keep them, the kind and size wanted will be sent by mail on the receipt of price and dealer's name. Money back if you're not satisfied

Consolidated Safety Pin Company
171 Farrand St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Next time you are thirsty and feel all hot and tired out, ask at any soda fountain for

VINELAND
GRAPE JUICE

"From the Land of the Vine"

It is the fresh, unfermented juice of well ripened, selected grapes. Delicious, refreshing, a tonic and food for the whole system. Ask for it by its full name and *insist on getting the genuine.*

At druggists, grocers, etc., and at soda fountains. Ask for **Vineland.** If your dealer will not supply you, we will ship direct, paying delivery charges, 1 dozen quarts, $5.50; 1 dozen pints, $3.00.

Interesting Booklet, "The Bounty of the Arbor," Mailed Free.

A GRAPE-VINE FREE

Mail us tinfoil cap from a Vineland Grape Juice bottle —any size—and we will send free, a cutting of the famous Ives Grape with instructions for planting. They are grown in our vineyards which areconducted on the most scientific methods. Here on our own property, the U. S. Government has established its Experimental Vineyard of the Middle Atlantic States which is in charge of government experts.

Vineland Grape Juice Co.
215 West Boulevard Vineland, N. J.

The crude, untidy belt with its loose curling end sticking out in that unsightly way—or—

The "LA-FLAT" Belt with its patent inner pouch. No clumsy straps. The end is in the pouch and out of sight. The result is a classy, smooth body-hugging belt that lays flat all the way round.

THE LA-FLAT BELT Not a novelty, but the most simple, practical belt idea ever conceived. All this superiority of make—without a cent added to the cost.

Why buy the old style belt, when you can get this classy "LA-FLAT" Belt at the same price?

Made in a dozen different leathers with a wide choice of exclusive buckle-styles, in oxidized, solid bronze and gunmetal. Made in two styles—75c. and $1.00.

If your dealer doesn't sell "LA-FLAT" Belts, send us your waist measure and retail price, and we'll prepa the belt to you. Booklet, showing "LA-FLAT" styles, free upon request.

THE RUCEL COMPANY, 63 Ferry St., Newark, N. J.

CURRENT POETRY

In Praise of Portraiture.

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

At the annual exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February last, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, a change was made in the ceremony of conferring degrees, the candidates being presented by others than members of the University. On this occasion the artist Cecilia Beaux was presented for the degree of Doctor of Laws in the following address in verse.

Myriads of souls from out the unknown vast
Flash forth and swift return. Tho' something stays,—
Remembered words and deeds,—the look they wore
Were lost forever save for the art we praise,—
The art that holds the fleeting spirit fast:
Afield, in household ways, at rest, a dance;
The sweet, companionable presence; the austere
Demeanor, hiding a rich heart; the glance,
Intense and penetrant, that says: A soul is here.
A soul is here, even as in life it lived,
It wantoned, it impassioned, joyed and grieved,—
So might an angel through life's doorway peer,
Half drawing back as if in mortal fear;
So might a lost soul linger,—leaving here
Remembrance of the horror of its doom:
A living soul, defiant of the tomb.
Great were the masters of the art we praise,
In other lands, in past and splendid days.
What souls the chief Venetian in his art
Makes to the eye apparent, and the heart!
What warriors, princes, women all of grace:
Beauty of body, loveliness of face!
Master of color, he, well-nigh supreme,
Who nobly drew that which before was dream!
Glorious is Spain in the proud souls that breathe
In that most delicate and subtle touch,—
The art miraculous, the not too much,—
Of him whose brows the generations wreathe
With laurel on laurel, as the world grows old,
And all its annals one Velasquez hold.
And by the northern seas his art sublime
That trembles with the tragedies of time,—
His art who knew all mysteries of light,
Not less the heart of man; for in his sight
No secret could endure, and on his page
The soul's dark pathos lives from age to age.
They live indeed, whom art has made to live,—
How real from the canvas forth they look
And judgment seem on our own selves to give
As we judge them.
Miraculous art, that took
Through all its centuries the tongue of praise,
And worthy all honors,—not for the old days
Alone, and masters gone before,—no less
For those who dare discipleship confess
And in the footsteps of the mighty tread.
With modern skill the ancient mode they keep,
On the old altar burns the authentic fire;
Priests of the ancient faith, that never sleep;
They, with new masters of the sacred lyre,
And all the sons of genius still aspire
Purely and greatly; rendering our late time,
Not less than that long gone, imperial, sublime!

Lady, shrink not that you, to-day, we name
In the same breath with the age-conquering fame
Of them most glorious in a mighty line.
Not for the living is it to assign
Rank to the living, in the long roll of art.
But blame us not if here we crown the intent
Not less than the sincere accomplishment.
We only know the art we see and love
Is beautiful, intense, most subtile, rare,
And tho' with something from our New World air
Athrill,—yet is it masterful, above
All else, with the old mastery,—not old
But fresh forever as the dawn's new gold.

And in your art, that follows down the line
Of the world's noblest,—the most high, divine
Kinship of them who painted the deep soul,—
Glows a clear, individual attribute.
Something whereof the praiser would be mute
Save that he needs must tell the very whole
And, in his office utterly faithful be:
Something that means swift vision of the truth;
The flame of life; the flush of endless youth;
A trait compounded all of Poesy;

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A tone most exquisite, illuminate
With the keen sense of Beauty which even art
Can lift above itself; a throbbing heart;
An element that sets the noonday beam
Vibrant with tints; that makes the little, great;
And while the artist would another render
Reveals his own bright spirit in radiant splendor.
—*Putnam's and The Reader* (June).

Her Fruits.

BY MARY ELEANOR ROBERTS.

These are the fruits, kindness and gentleness,
And gratefully we take them at her hands;
Patience she has, and pity for distress,
And love that understands.

Ah, ask not how such rich reward was won,
How sharp the harrow in the former years,
Or mellowed in what agony of sun,
Or watered with what tears.
—*McClure's Magazine* (June).

PERSONAL

Mr. La Follette's Achievement.—Captain Matthew Webb swimming the English Channel, Barclay walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, Jack Jones fighting 276 rounds in the prize-ring, make no stronger appeal to the imagination, says the New York *Sun*, than the recent long-distance talking-match participated in by Senator La Follette. For eighteen and a half consecutive hours he held the floor of the Senate, thus breaking all former records. The *Sun* continues thus:

What makes Mr. La Follette's performance especially worthy of note and commendation is that, except for quorum calls, he talked extemporaneously, without intermission. As his articulation is rapid, we calculate, allowing 200 words to the minute, that his product was 12,000 words an hour and 216,000 for the whole period, so that it was equivalent to reading aloud two problem novels, but a great deal harder, for Mr. La Follette had to improvise material as he went along, and no one was listening to him. Moreover, he finished in mellow voice and without turning a hair. He had not trained for the ordeal; in fact, was hardly out of the doctor's hands. Evidently his powers as a filibuster were but lightly tested, and it would be presumptuous to say that he could not have gone on for another day and a half. His diet consisted mainly of sandwiches cut very thin, sterilized milk, and new-laid goose-eggs, a point that will interest Horace Fletcher, the masticator, and Eustace Miles, the court-tennis dietist.

The significance of Mr. La Follette's feat should not be lost upon the Senate parliamentarians. Hereafter the steering committee will have to pay as much attention to lung capacity as to logic. There will be other La Follettes, for no record of human skill stands very long, and some day a prodigy will appear before whom the most statesmanlike measure or the most cunningly contrived compromise will collapse at the sound of a voice that is never still. Unless the Senate rules are changed to permit of lawmaking by the majority, unless courtesy is qualified, there will come into the Senate, or collect in the committee-rooms, little retinues of trainers, rubbers-down, and handlers regularly hired to prepare relays of Senators for long-distance talks to defeat legislation obnoxious to professional reformers. The Senate is warned. Will it modify its rules and cease to be the greatest debating-club in the world, or will it be talked to death?

The Howard Watch

The man with the HOWARD makes an appointment over the telephone. He knows what he is talking about. He knows what time it is *now*. He calculates his time in seconds—not in quarter hours.

The average man distrusts his watch. Ask him the time and he apologizes in advance. He doesn't say with the HOWARD owner, "It *is* thus and so." He says, "*I* have so and so." Or, "*My* watch says," etc. There is a new self-respect that goes with having the *exact* time and *knowing* that you have it.

The HOWARD horologists make nothing but exquisitely adjusted watches. They know nothing less. Some of them represent the fourth generation of HOWARD watchmakers. The HOWARD tradition is handed down; it is in their blood.

A HOWARD watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch from the 17-jewel, in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35; to the 23-jewel, in a 14K solid gold case at $150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

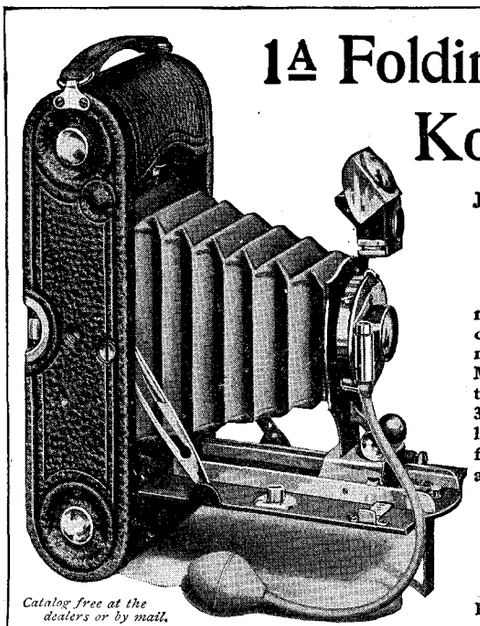
Find the HOWARD dealer in your locality and talk to him. If you have any difficulty write to us. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The HOWARD tradition is particular as to who represents it.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

EYEGLASSES EVER FALL OFF? Avoid further annoyance by sending for "Nevaslip" the infallible remedy. By mail 10c.
RELIANCE MFG CO., - - Arlington, N. J.

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.



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Just as good as a camera can be made—so small as to never be in the way.

There has never before been so much quality put into so small a camera—in lens and shutter and mechanical precision it is right. Makes the popular 2½ x 4¼ pictures, the camera itself measuring but 2 x 3¼ x 8 inches. Rapid Rectilinear lenses. Automatic Shutter. A perfect combination of convenience and efficiency.

Catalog free at the dealers or by mail.

Price, $15.00.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

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You need not be an expert to see the difference between a cup of coffee made from the clean uniform particles of

Barrington Hall

The Steel-Cut Coffee

and a cup made from Mill-Ground Coffee, containing large and small pieces, chaff and dust

From Actual Photograph

IN BARRINGTON HALL COFFEE the pieces, being of uniform size, yield their flavor evenly and then settle like clean sand at the bottom of the coffee pot. Not so with mill-ground coffee. It takes so much longer to extract the flavor and strength from a large piece than from a small one that the small pieces and dust are boiled to death long before the oil is fully extracted from the large pieces.

It is this overcooking, unavoidable in unevenly ground coffee, which brings out the tannin and makes coffee disagree with some people.

Use Barrington Hall for a few days and you will see that it makes a coffee that is better, more wholesome and more economical, because you can get from it the maximum amount of the delicious flavor and the minimum of the astringent tannin.

PRICE: 35c. to 40c. per pound according to locality. Packed in sealed tins only. If your grocer tries to sell you something "just as good," he has his own interest, not yours, in mind. Write us, and we can tell you how and where to get Barrington Hall. If you accept an imitation, please do not judge our coffee by it.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER. For ten cents in stamps or coin to pay cost of packing and mailing, we will send you enough Barrington Hall to make eight cups of delicious coffee, together with our beautiful, frosted aluminum graduate, designed for measuring—rather than guessing—the amount of dry coffee to be used.

Address nearest office

124 Hudson Street, New York City or **244 N. Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.**

BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY
COFFEE IMPORTERS

Sharpen Your Gillette Blades With The "Vim" Stropper

You will then enjoy your shave much better and your blades will be keen, sharp and last for years. A simple, convenient, all-metal device that saves time, annoyance and money. The only practical Stropper for Gillette Blades. If your dealer will not supply you, send us for Vim Stropper, prepaid, on

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Very Appropriate.—"My hair is falling out," admitted the timid man in a drug-store. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?"

"Certainly," replied the obliging clerk. "Get a box."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Better Alive.—A Washington man tells of a dinner he once had at a farmhouse in Virginia, on which occasion the *pièce de résistance* was a particularly tough chicken.

Among the others at the table were the farmer's two young sons. These, as well as the Washingtonians, were struggling unsuccessfully to make some impression on their respective portions of the aged fowl, when the youngest boy turned to his companion and observed, *sotto voce:*

"Tom, somehow I kinder wish old Dick hadn't a-died; don't you?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Light that Failed.—The Bachelor and the Benedick were wending homeward their weary way.

"Ah, you lucky married man!" sighed the Bachelor. "Think of having a hearthstone, a real home, a waiting welcome! Look—there is a light in the window for you!"

"Gee! So there is!" muttered the Benedict. "Well, there's only one way out of that—let's go back to the club."—*Home Herald.*

New Arithmetic.—"If it takes one boy one hour to do two errands, how long will it take two boys to do one errand?"

Answer—"Half a day."—*The Pathfinder.*

Grammatically Speaking.—HE—"Can you explain to me the difference between 'shall' and 'will'? For example, if I say, 'Will you marry me?' should you reply, 'I shall' or 'I will'?

SHE (coldly)—"I should reply, 'I won't.'"—*Home Herald.*

His Guaranty.—FAIR CUSTOMER—"Is this color fast and really genuine?"

GALLANT SHOP ASSISTANT—"As genuine as the roses on your cheeks, madam."

FAIR CUSTOMER—"H'm!—er—show me something else!"—*Punch.*

Brute.—HOSTESS—"Why didn't you bring Captain Splasher with you?"

CAPTAIN BOLSON—"Duty, Mrs. Clutterbuck. We couldn't both get away, so we tossed up for it."

HOSTESS—"And you won?"

CAPTAIN BOLSON—"No—I lost!"—*New York Press.*

His Part.—"What part am I to take?" said Chappie.

"You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage-manager.

"What does he do?"

"He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."—*The Pathfinder.*

Considerate.—GUEST—"I see you have counted up my bill wrongly; fourteen marks, instead of thirteen."

WAITER—"Well, I thought perhaps you might be superstitious."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Gratitude.—THIEF (acquitted of stealing a watch, to his advocate)—"I thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart. I have no money to pay you; but here is the watch; take it; it is the best I can do for you, and I may have another job for you soon."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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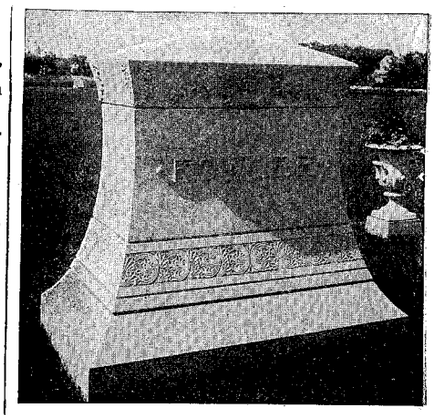

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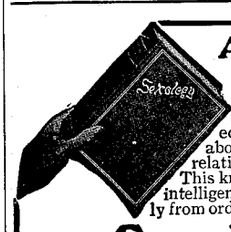

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Going Deeper.—CADDIE (to golfer, who has been lifting the turf all the way round the course)—"You'll be a stranger in these parts, I suppose?"

GOLFER—"Well, not exactly a stranger. I was born here, and all my folks are buried hereabouts."

CADDIE (as the golfer lifts another piece of turf with his driver)—"I doot you'll no' get deep enough with your driver; you'd better tak' your iron."—*Tit-Bits.*

Old-fashioned.—HE—"Mrs. Hopper's reception was quite an old-fashioned affair."

SHE—"Indeed?"

HE—"Yes. Why, the refreshments served were actually good to eat."—*Chicago News.*

Such Is Fame.—The secretary of a periodical published not far from New York City, and noted for the literary flavor of its editorial pages, recently received a letter from a subscriber asking for the address of George Meredith. The secretary had a careful examination made of the long payroll of the company, but the search was in vain. A reply was, therefore, sent to the subscriber couched in this language:

"We are very sorry that we are unable to give you the address of George Meredith. But if you will write to Joe Meredith, of our St. Louis office, perhaps you can ascertain it from him."—*Success.*

Increased Expenses.—"Are your five daughters all married off, Mr. Brown?"

"No, five sons-in-law have married on."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 29.—Advices from Samos report that firing continues at the capital, and that 150 persons have been killed or wounded.

June 2.—M. Kokovsoff, Russian Minister of Finance, sends a letter to the Cabinet proposing an immediate issue of a loan of $100,000,000 at 5 per cent.

Sir Redvers Buller, who commanded the British force which eventually relieved Ladysmith in the Boer War, dies in London.

June 3.—Five Socialists win seats in the Prussian Diet from the Radicals, four victories being gained in Berlin; no Socialist previously has been elected to this body.

June 4.—At the close of the ceremonies attending the canonization of Emile Zola in the Panthéon at Paris, a military writer named Gregori fires two shots at Major Alfred Dreyfus, wounding him in one arm.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

May 30.—The body of George Clinton, first Governor of the State of New York and Vice-President of the United States, is buried at Kingston, N. Y., with impressive ceremonies.

June 1.—The Methodist Episcopal General Conference closes at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON.

May 30.—The first session of the Sixtieth Congress ends shortly before midnight. The La Follette filibuster collapses, and the conference reports on the Currency Bill is adopted in the Senate by a vote of 43 to 22.

June 1.—James K. Jones, formerly Senator from Arkansas and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, dies in Washington.

June 2.—The Employers' Liability Act of 1906, declared unconstitutional last January by the United States Supreme Court, is held constitutional as to the District of Columbia by the Court of Appeal at Washington.

The first cotton report of the season made public by the Department of Agriculture gives the acreage as 32,081,000, and the condition as 79.7 per cent.

June 3.—Postmaster-General Meyer announces an agreement with the British Government whereby a letter postage rate of two cents an ounce between the two countries will become effective October 1 of this year.

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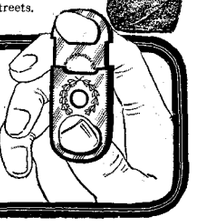

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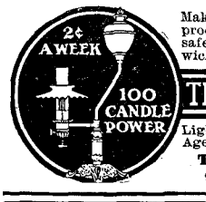

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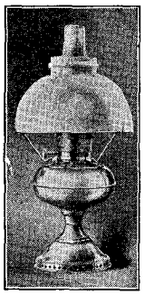

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"M. T. M.," Toronto, Can.—"I found the following—'This roughness and obscurity arise,' etc.—in a criticism of Browning. Please explain the construction. What is the explanation of *this?*"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY in an explanatory note (p. 1876) says: "*This* sometimes refers to a number considered as a single collection or whole." Notwithstanding the fact that *this* and *that* can not apply to plurals except as stated above, they have repeatedly been used to embrace singulars taken conjointly, and these, says Goold Brown, are equivalent to plurals. For example: "'*This power and will* do necessarily produce that which man is empowered to do' (Sae's "Koran," i., 229); '*That sobriety and self-denial* which are essential to the support of virtue' (Murray's "Key," p. 218); '*This modesty and decency* were looked upon by them as a law of nature' (Rollin's "Hist.," ii., 45). The plural forms, *these* and *those*, can not be substituted here; but the singular may be repeated if the repetition be thought necessary; yet, when these same pronominal adjectives are placed *after* the nouns to suggest the things again, they must be made plural, as, '*Modesty and decency* were thus carefully guarded, for *these* were looked upon as being enjoined by the law of nature.'"

"F. A. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—The correct way to write the time you ask is 12.30 A.M. Sometimes small italic letters are used for the abbreviation of ante meridiem.

"J. K.," Oakland, Cal.—*Whether* properly means (as the first alternative) "in case; if." It introduces an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or* or *or whether*. Sometimes it introduces a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied. *Whether or no* is a phrase that has been legitimated by usage, but *whether or not* is correct.

"F. B.," Butte, Mont.—"What is the meaning of the phrase 'irony of fate'?"

This expression was used by John Morley in his "Life of Carlyle": "With no eye for . . . the *irony* of their *fate*." Its use is figurative and means an outcome of events contradictory to that which existing conditions promised, as if in mockery of one's expectations.

"G. B. D."—"Can it be said that the words 'strike against' are correctly used to indicate the impact of a stationary object?"

No. *Strike* is an active verb. One's fist may strike a table, or it may *strike against* a table. *Impact* is the act of striking; specifically, the forcible momentary contact of a moving body with another either moving or at rest. One may speak of the *impact* of a bullet against a tree when it strikes against the tree, or the *impact* of opposing forces in the field.

"F. L. G.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please explain the difference in use of the words *was* and *were* after a singular noun following the word *if*. Is it correct to say 'If John *were* here,' when referring to the present or past time, when it is meant that John is (or *was*) *not* here?"

In English the forms of the subjunctive mode are introduced by conjunctions of doubt, contingency, concession, etc.; as, *if*, *tho*, *whether*. *Be* and *were* are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms. As *if* is one of the signs of the subjunctive, *were*, which is the subjunctive in both singular and plural, must be used.

Was is a form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*, the second person being *wast*, and all the persons in the plural *were*. It has no etymological connection with *be* or *is*. The chief difference of character between the indicative mode and the subjunctive is that in the latter the verb is not inflected in the different persons. There is, however, a difference in meaning. The indicative, "If he *was*," admits a fact, while the subjunctive, "If he *were*," assumes that he was not. The sense of a sentence helps to determine the mode, even when the forms are alike.

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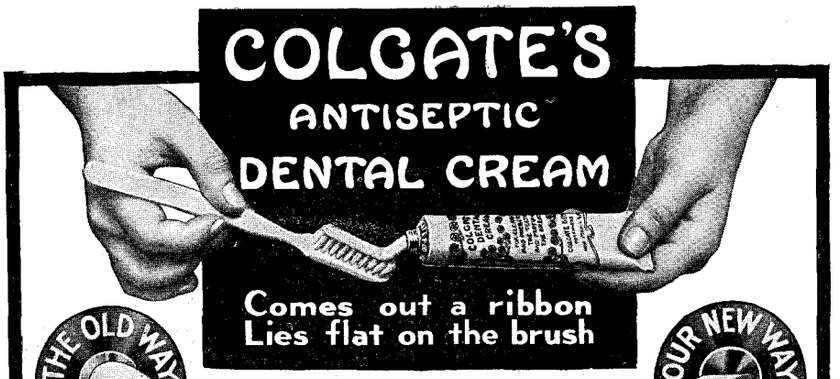

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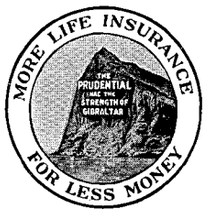

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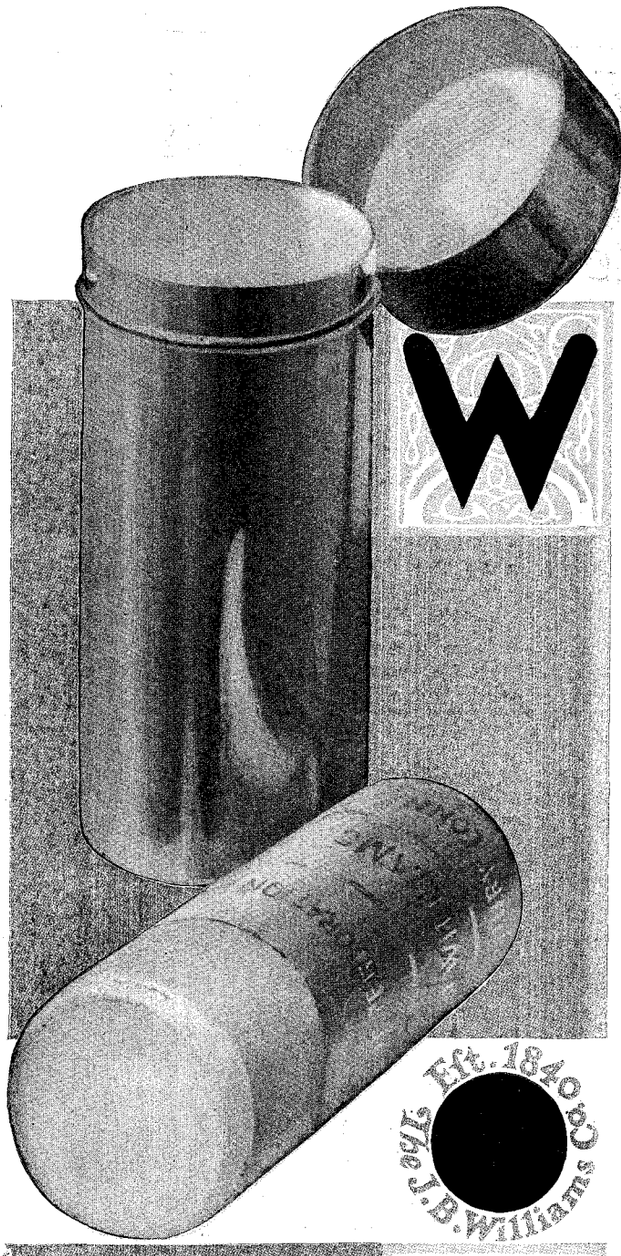

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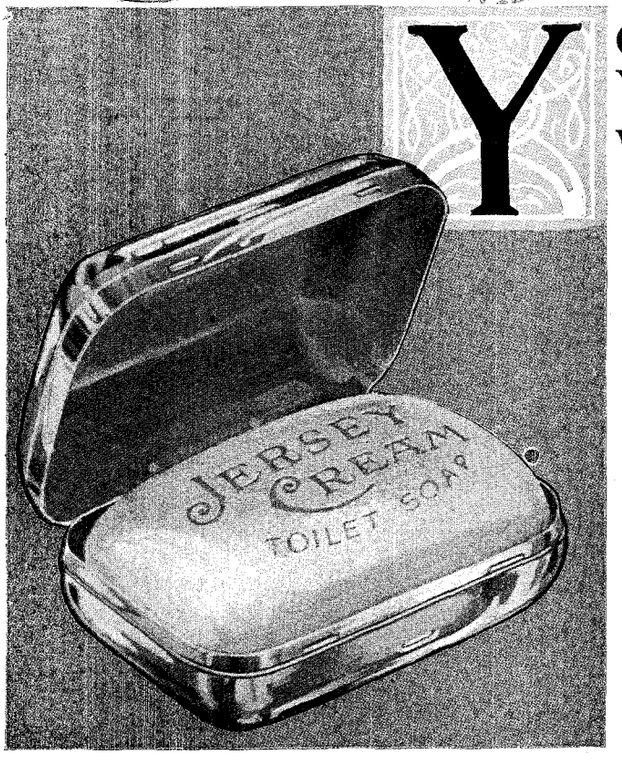
Our experience proves that the man who knows what perfect shaving soap is, may occasionally try other kinds but almost invariably comes back to Williams'. In no other can he find the same creamy, soothing, satisfying lather.

It comes in the nickeled box, hinged cover.

It can also be had in the leatherette-covered metal box as formerly. Williams' Shaving Sticks sent on receipt of price, 25c., if your druggist does not supply you. A sample stick (enough for 50 shaves) for 4c. in stamps.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.



YOU will need this box on your vacation. Your druggist will give you one FREE with 4 cakes of

Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

When you travel, tramp, camp or sail, don't risk using any soap you happen upon. Take Williams' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap with you. It is like Williams' Shaving Soaps. This fact is its introduction and its guarantee. It is pure, it lathers freely and it is mild and soothing to the sunburned skin.

As a means of quickly popularizing Jersey Cream Soap, and as an inducement to *thoroughly* try it, we shall (for a limited time) pack with each 4 cakes of Jersey Cream Soap, without extra charge, a handsome nickeled, hinged-cover soap box. The box is a beauty and invaluable in traveling, camping, yachting or at home. One man writes us, "I have often paid 50c. or $1.00 for a box not half so good."

Ask your druggist. If he fails to supply you, send 60c. in stamps and we will send the 4 cakes of soap and soap box by return mail.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Department A, Glastonbury, Conn.

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